The Centre Reporter.

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CENTRE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

148th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

GENERAL REVIEW OF MAJOR AND MINOR EVENTS.

Experiences of the Rank and File—Anecdotes and Observations.

By T. P. Meyer, Sergeant Co. A., 148th Regiment, P. V.

[To be Continued.]

My brave soldiers! On this night you must continuously bear in mind that you are in the enemy's country. This is the Baltimore Pike, the great high-way between the North and the South; this is the main approach to our camp, and if the rebels come this night they will come by this road; in that event we must fight and drive them back if possible. We thought this was all right, so I brought my great gun down and remarked that he could count on us and that we were ready, and certainly would fight like ——like everything. He reprimanded me for interrupting him and said he would have no back talk from any one. Continuing, he said he was all through the battle of Falling Waters, and made some very hard marches. He said: In order to make you familiar with this service I will give you some instructions. He then asked me to step forward so he could more fully demonstrate the real way and duties of a soldier on guard. I stepped out, while the rest of the guard seemed very much interested in this demonstration of the art of war.

Now, he said, you stand here on guard, and for the time being I will represent the enemy. I will go down the pike, then I will come in and try the guard. When I get about opposite that rock you say, in a strong voice, "halt!" who comes there? I will answer, "a friend with the countersign." You say, advance friend, and give me the countersign; then, while I advance, you will bring down your gun, place the point of the bayonet on my breast, so, (placing it himself) and then I will give the countersign and you will allow me to pass. Now mind, and if you don't do it right I will take the d——head off of you, and he waved his sword with a whiz over my head that made my nerves creep, and at the same time I was getting mad and determined that before I would let him cut off this d—— head of mine I would shoot him. I needed my head, even if it was the kind he said it was, and I would fight for it.

But, at the time, I supposed that an officer had a right to decapitate any soldier who happened to have a d—— head of his own, for cause or no cause, but I would look out for him, for there was no telling what he might do. He now went down the pike, took another drink, and I told Henry and Billy to watch out for him, that if he sabred me I would bayonet him. He was coming fast and I shouted, halt! who comes there? But he would not halt; I repeated, halt!, still he came at me as straight as he was able to walk, and the brave tiger of Falling Waters was upon me and I did as he had instructed me. I planted the point of the bayonet squarely on his breast and took position of "charge bayonet." He came with considerable momentum, and my bayonet rested hard on his breast before he stopped. I yelled, give me the countersign! He said not a word; he was very mad and drew his sword to strike. I said, don't you try it! He put up his sword, and the skirmish was over.

He moved us out along the pike and stationed us at the edge of a cornfield. There was a beautiful house above the cornfield, and we heard music over there. The Lieutenant said he would go over there and see what that meant at this hour of the night and that, in case he called guard! we should rush up in double quick. He went and staid; I said, let us go too and see what is up over there. Billy and I went; we found it was a nice place. There was a banquet there, a fine company of ladies and gentlemen around a table on a roomy vine covered porch, and our brave Lieutenant in their midst, completely one of them and with eatables and drinkables, full as a tick.

The company invited us to join them, but on declining the ladies loaded us with sandwiches. We went back, and the pike guards also had a lunch; then we hid in the corn and slept on a pile of straw until morning. After day-break we roused up, the Lieutenant came and marched us back to camp and reported all very quiet and peaceful out on the pike. We congratulated ourselves for having learned so much about war in one night.

Just at the head of our tent was the fresh grave of an unknown soldier and one day William and Henry Meyer and I were sitting on the ground by

Continued on Fifth Page.

TEACHERS' LOCAL INSTITUTE.

Centre Hall, January 16-17—Topics Discussed by Teachers of Experience—The Attendance of Teachers and Others Show that Local Institutes are Looked Upon with Favor.

The teachers' local institute at Centre Hall Saturday was productive of much good.

The importance of local institutes can scarcely be overestimated, and although there were a number of teachers absent—some without excuse, except a lack of interest in school work, and others with good reasons—the attendance of the teachers was larger than at any similar gathering held in several years. The presence of so many teachers was inspiring, and tended to put life in all discussions. There was no part of the program omitted. The discussions were entered into by ministers, school directors and citizens, and although varying in opinions all were in sympathy with educational affairs.

Mrs. Annie Boozer, Mrs. Helen Bartholomew, Mrs. Thomas L. Moore and Mrs. S. S. Kreamer comprised a quartet that furnished considerable pleasure to the audience.

The recitations by Misses Edna Krumrine and Anna Bartholomew were greatly enjoyed by the hearers, and it was the wish of the majority of the audience to hear more of this sort of exercise.

THE LECTURE—"HOW TO BE HAPPY."

The lecture Friday night was fairly well patronized. The majority of the house came from the country surrounding town and adjacent villages, who were well repaid for the effort it took to reach Grange Arcadia. The lecturer, Prof. Lee Francis Lybarger, has completely mastered the subject of "How to be Happy." There was a strain of humor ran through the lecture that greatly aided in impressing the philosophical truth presented. The audience was thoroughly pleased.

"How to prevent tardiness," was a subject that received considerable attention. Messrs. N. N. Hartswick, G. W. R. Williams, D. K. Mothersbaugh, M. E. Heberling were not in attendance, although their names appeared on the program. The first to speak on the subject was J. J. Spangler.

Mr. Spangler: Teachers themselves ought to be punctual. Children learn largely by imitation. When teachers are occasionally late parents are indifferent to urge their children to be on time. The school room should be comfortably heated a reasonable time before school opens. A loving personality would be an attraction to get scholars to come to school early. With such a teacher the children will wish to associate; the opposite condition will, of course, be repulsive. The good will of parents will have a good influence to bring about a condition which will prevent tardiness. Consolidation of schools would aid largely in preventing tardiness.

H. M. Lonbarger: Always had prompt attendance. From experience it is learned that the arrangement of classes sometimes causes pupils to remain out of school until such branches are over; a rearrangement will remedy this.

Miss Adda Hayman: The keeping and publishing in the local paper of the roll of honor; impress the importance of punctuality. Rewards and attractive school work accomplish more to prevent tardiness than punishment. Point out the losses to others, in all avenues of life, in being behind time.

Miss Eloise Schuyler: The easiest way to prevent tardiness is to create a strong feeling against it on the part of the children; they will then see that their parents start them in time. The best way to create this sentiment, aside from showing them the disadvantage of missing the first part of the session, is by having interesting opening exercises—music, a helpful short story, or the like.

H. M. Hosterman: Punctuality should be one of the first lessons to be impressed upon children; form the habit of being prompt. The giving of merits and then redeeming them by a suitable present is a good idea.

N. H. Corman: Punishment is not the best method to prevent tardiness, especially with small children.

The subject of "Home Study" was discussed at some length. The first speaker was

E. K. Smith: The pupils are in the school room but six hours a day, and a large part of the time is taken up in reciting, giving little time to study in the school room. You can oblige pupils to take their books home with them, but you can not compel them to study. Parents should encourage home study. There should be regular periods for home study and the parents should preside and watch over them and examine their work. Parents who take no interest in the progress of their children can not expect them to advance.

Miss Gertrude Wieland: Some boys say they have no time for home study. There is no doubt that good results could be obtained by teachers visiting pupils in their homes and learning how they spend the time. If parents desire their children to advance they must insist upon home study.

Miss Florida Duck: The true teacher has many crosses to meet; the thoughtful one as well as the hasty acting one. The teacher cannot say to the mother, "I have no need of thee," nor the mother to the teacher, "I have no need of thee," for between them stands a little child asking for guidance along the path they have walked. The teacher should be willing to give his whole time to the school, if necessary. Then the parents should in turn see that their children attend regularly and punctually. When children do make an effort to study at home the teacher should be able to maintain the interest by preparing the lesson from more than one text book so as to have new material at his command and to show the pupils that they cannot acquire all even if they do spend more than one period in preparing a lesson. Then parents should manifest an interest in their children's studies. Often they do not even know what their children are studying. The parent commonly compares the teacher's government with his own family discipline. He forgets his impatience in his little circle, and wonders at the "unrestrained temper" of the teacher, who is probably doing all that can be expected, with some thirty or forty whose tempers, capacities and habits are as different as their countenances. If the parents would just give their sympathy and co-operation to the teachers of their children as well as to their children, and let them know that it is a necessity to prepare their lessons every evening as well as to eat three meals a day—the profession would soon be filled with devoted and talented men and women who would be willing to live and die in their work, and when from their last pillow they should cast back a lingering look to the scene of their labors, the roses would amply conceal the thorns.

J. R. Bible: A teacher can do more in an intelligent community; in a community where education is appreciated than where parents give no attention to the school work of their children. All teachers will be able to add to the store of knowledge of their pupils, but in order to obtain the best results scholars must devote time to their studies in their homes.

"Centralization of Schools" was the last subject discussed. S. W. Gramley, who was to have opened the subject, was absent, which placed that responsibility upon

Hon. L. Rhone: It is unfortunate that a layman is obliged to open this subject. The expression of teachers on this subject would have been very welcome. There is a practical and impractical way of accomplishing centralization of schools. Many of the ideas presented by school enthusiasts are simply theoretical. There are natural obstacles that can not be removed. Two or more schools can be united. The farmers now have a bill prepared which asks that rural school districts may divide their school term. The rural people are better satisfied with the present school system than they are given credit with. The work of the rural schools has in the past been commendable, and for proof of this one need only point to the long list of leaders in all professions who got their early training in the rural schools.

S. W. Smith: Centralization of schools is the only solution of the public schools. If the educating of the rising generation were let by contract to a corporation or to private citizens, who would be bonded to morally fulfill their obligations, the present school system would be abandoned immediately. It would be abandoned from a stand-point of economy. A few obstacles to centralization of schools are lack of educational sentiment, expense, poor roads, selfish motives, unprogressive spirit. The chief obstacle to good schools is, of course, lack of an educational sentiment. Bar this hindrance and every other condition can be met. Centralizing schools would necessitate the expenditure of a large sum of money at one time. The system in vogue draws only for the expenses for the current year, but under this system no advances are made. Poor roads are a great hindrance. The rural free delivery of mails will ultimately result in the state and national government coming to the aid of building roads in country districts. An initial step has already been taken.

The selfish motives of prominent citizens and taxpayers will hinder centralization. Their influence will be felt when location is being decided. Those unprogressive in spirit will say that what was good enough for them will do for future generations. When centralization dawns the school teachers themselves will be found opposed to the movement. The average teacher will lose his position—only the best, about one out of twenty of those who are now in the profession, can expect positions. One absolute necessity to centralization is the wiping out of political boundaries. There are many advantages to be gained by centralization. Briefly: perfect system of grading, the best instructors, comfortable school rooms, larger and more regular attendance, better environments, the great benefit of association, and finally, the ultimate lessening of expense considering the privileges enjoyed. The best means for hastening centralization of schools is to make the best possible use of the present system.

Rev. J. F. Shultz: Centralizing schools means centralizing wealth and vice.

Rev. J. M. Rearick spoke in a general way, touching most of the subjects under discussion.

C. R. Neff: The superior educational advantages, to the pupil, of graded over ungraded schools is established beyond a doubt.

To the teacher it gives better opportunities for the exercise of special talents along particular lines of instruction. Very few, if any, teachers are adapted to do work equally well with pupils of different ages. Some are especially adapted to primary, others to intermediate, and still others to high school work.

The best educational opportunities that the community can afford is the inalienable birth-right of every boy and girl of this commonwealth, and this right is as due to the boys and girls of the country as those of the those of the cities and towns.

It has been demonstrated, and is universally accepted that the boys from the rural districts who have entered the professions, trades and the various employments, have more than held their own in industry, integrity and general efficiency. This is due to the splendid training in habits of industry which the farm affords, as well as freedom from the frivolities, excesses and vices of the centres of population. Give these boys better educational facilities and they will prove themselves still more efficient.

Centralization will give the facilities for a high school education, and nothing short of a high school education will meet the higher social demands of the future.

As to the objections offered, all that have been advanced can easily be met. If expenses will be increased by the cost of taking pupils to and from school, they will also be lessened by requiring the employment of fewer teachers. If townships are too large they can be divided.

The objection sometimes offered that a central school building could not be located so as to be equally convenient for all, is no argument. Post offices, railroad stations and churches are not located equally convenient for everybody and certainly that is no reason for not having them at all.

Perhaps the best evidence in favor of centralization of schools is the fact that those townships, in this and other states, that have adopted it have no desire to return to the old way.

GRANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Nearly Four Million Dollars in Risks in Force.

Few people outside the organization have a proper conception of the extent of business done by the Centre County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Patrons of Husbandry. From the auditors' statement the fact is learned that the risks in force December 31, 1902, amount to $3,973,644.00. The amount of insurance written during the year 1902 was $1,139,935.00. The gains in risks was $355,994.00. The cost of insurance has been exceedingly low.

The Grange is building up strong local organizations in all parts of the county, one of the drawing cards being the cheap and very substantial insurance company conducted by the county organization. The insurance feature besides increasing the number who ask for admittance, also bids for the farmers of the best standing in the county.

Fire in Bellefonte.

The blacksmith shop of Walter Whippo, on Water street, Bellefonte, was entirely destroyed by fire shortly after midnight Friday. The origin of the fire is unknown, and was kept from spreading by the activity of the fire companies. Mr. Whippo's loss is about $800; insurance $400. The building was the property of Jacob Bottorf, of Lemont. His loss is estimated at $800; no insurance, the policy having expired a few days previous.

FIRE COMPANY MEETING.

New Officers Elected—Will Buy Hose and Erect Tower.

A regular meeting of the Centre Hall fire company was held Tuesday evening, at which time the following officers were elected.

President, W. Frank Bradford.
Vice President, M. L. Emerick.
Treasurer, Thos. G. Wilson.
Secretary, Samuel Rowe.
Assistant Secretary, John Puff.
Trustees, F. E. Arney, F. K. Carter, Wm. McClenahan.
Chief Fire Marshall, B. D. Brisbin.
First Assistants, Joe. Lutz, Clyde Bradford.
Second Assistants, Wilbur Henney, W. J. Whitman.

It is the intention of the organization to purchase two additional fifty-foot sections of first-class hose, ladders, etc. The question of a tower was also discussed, and it was concluded to construct a suitable tower as soon as practicable.

The new equipments will be paid for out of the funds of the company. The firemen also passed a resolution to hold a festival on Memorial Day. The early announcement is made so there will be no conflicting of dates.

The Haag Hotel.

When attending court you will find the Haag Hotel an ideal place to stop, whether juror or witness. F. A. Newcomer, the proprietor, makes special preparations for such gatherings, and he will be pleased to have you stop at his hostelry.

The debate on the question "Resolved that prizes are not productive of good," was argued in the affirmative by Prof. J. D. Hunter and in the negative by Prof. C. R. Neff.

To prove that prizes are not productive of good, Mr. Hunter presented four arguments: 1st. That prizes give wrong incentives to study. 2nd. They tend to discourage dull or backward pupils. 3rd. They will incite pupils to use unfair means to secure them. 4th. That it is almost impossible to award them justly. He showed how prizes held before a class become the goal that the class strives to reach. The higher incentive of learning for the school knowledge or of learning because the state needs educated men and women, is entirely set aside. When a prize is offered, it soon becomes evident that it will be won by one of two or three in the class. The "I don't care" spirit gets possession of the remainder of the class, and becoming discouraged, they work without incentive. Pupils are not usually of so high a moral standard as not to resort to unfair means when such means may win the coveted prize. Mr. Hunter told of men who take advantage of this very weakness of pupils and seek to advertise among pupils, their business of writing essays, orations, etc., for money. He said that several times letters advertising such business and intended for members of his graduating class, had come into his possession. By his own experience with a committee of three judges he showed how difficult it is to award a prize justly. A prize should reward the effort not the natural talent. It is impossible for a committee of judges to measure the effort put forth by those competing for a prize. Thus the prize is usually awarded to the pupil making the best show whether he be the most deserving or not.

Prof. Neff on the negative side produced many arguments, and gave an entertaining talk, but since he admitted insincerity at its close no further reference will be made here.

Prof. E. A. Zeigler, of Rebersburg, spoke on "Originality as the Goal of Education." We first will glance at a few ethical maxims, said the speaker.

1. Each child is born with individual characteristics—physically, mentally, morally.

2. The problem of each is the development of this individuality for the good of humanity.

(a) Here education begins its office. The first stage in childhood is an outward development by external means. Imitation is the strongest factor. For example: Boys play horse, imitate a doctor; girls have dolls and play at house-keeping. The child mind has no mass of facts or fund of information to begin work on, hence it learns the alphabet, multiplication table, formation of words, commits by rote—all without a why or wherefore. This apparently tangled mass is unraveled during the second stage of education by (b) the development of reason or power of independent thought. This is an internal development. The child begins to build himself (note the change of pronoun from it to he.) He explores new fields of thought and constructs. He is no longer an imitator but a constructor, an originator.

Originative, constructive thought enabled Watt to see a steam engine in the common every-day tea kettle. This was the power that enabled Morse to see a telegraph in electricity and magnetism. This it was that traced the angel in the black of marble for Michael Angelo. This is the force that enables the progressive husbandman to get rid of clods in the field after observing the effects of frost on them, and then plowing in the fall.

This is the force that elevates mere existence to true living. The "follower-in-the-tracks-of-others," the imitator is but an ape and simply exists. The thinking, improving, originating mind furnishes true living and contributes to the progress of the world, whether it removes stumps from a field or rules a nation.

NOTES.

The chairman, Prof. A. Merill Allison, presided with dignity. A good share of the success of the institute is due to his efforts.

Potter township was better represented by teachers than at any former local institute, while Haines township was exceedingly lax in sending representatives.

The discussion on the subject "Relation of School and Community" was participated in by a number of teachers, but the writer did not have the pleasure of hearing them.

J. D. Hunter of State College, was one of the active participants in most of the discussions. Mr. Hunter's talks were always to the point, and were consequently listened to with the greatest interest.

The discussions might be participated in more generally by the ladies. Their presence alone is not sufficient. It must be said to their credit, however, that Misses Adda Hayman, Florida Duck and Gertrude Wieland did nobly.

The absence of Superintendent Gramley was accounted for on account of his having buried his father the day previous. The same excuse was presented in the cases of the non-appearance of Ward Gramley and Miss Orpha Gramley.

A permanent organization among the teachers of Penns Valley is being agitated. Such an organization would be of great benefit to teachers in many ways, and it would afford the Reporter pleasure to announce the fact that organization was a reality.

R. U. Wasson, a Senior at State College, gave a good talk on "Relation of School and County." Mr. Wasson has selected as his thesis for commencement "Beginning of Education in Centre County," and while in town was looking up data on the subject.

C. R. Neff was zealous in speaking of the good Millheim is doing for education. He was very entertaining in his talks, and since he got his early training in Potter township, and much of his education in Centre Hall, the audience was very willing to acknowledge him a gentleman of attainments.

The following is a list of teachers in attendance:—E. K. Smith, Oak Hall; Oron Grove, N. H. Corman, Lemont; Maude Irvin, Pennsylvania Furnace; Maude Hunter, Stormstown; H. N. Hosterman Boalsburg; Gertrude Wieland, Linden Hall; H. M. Lonbarger, Oak Hall; Jennie Sweetwood, J. R. Bible, Potters Mills; J. J. Spangler, Edna Krumrine, Tusseyville; D. R. Foreman, Colyer; T. L. Moore, W. A. Krise, Earl Grove, Centre Hall; Cordelia Acker, Potters Mills; Vera Grove, Centre Hill; R. L. Noll, Potters Mills; J. D. Hunter, Adda Hayman, State College; C. R. Neff, Millheim; E. A. Zeigler, Rebersburg.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker.

U. S. Senator Penrose was re-elected by a strict party vote.

Hon. L. Rhone represented Centre Hall at the inauguration of Governor Pennypacker.

The borough Democratic caucus will be held in the council room, bank building, Saturday evening at 7:30.

Mrs. Harry Dawson, daughter of Engineer Theodore Cherry, is ill with typhoid fever at the German Hospital, Philadelphia.

D. H. Meyer, of Tusseyville, whose recent illness was considered of a serious nature, is again looking after the interests of the Howard creamery corporation on the south side.

Every traveler will want to read Anne O'Hagan's article on "How Railroads Fight Snow," in the Woman's Home Companion for February. The story of the battle with the elements is of extraordinary interest.

The creamery ice house has been filled to the brim. It is estimated that it contains two hundred tons of ice. The ice is packed without a particle of saw dust being put along the walls. When warm weather comes the top will, however, be well covered.

Fresh fish—Star Store.

The Reporter $1.00 a year.

EXPECTANCY.

By Lindsley Flavel Mines.

I waited long; the dreary round of days
Grew into weeks, and then the months became
Slowpassing years that ever seemed the same,
Because nor song nor whisper could I raise,
Nor take the pen to give your beauty praise;
And all the hours were wearisome and tame,
For I did love, and needs must hide the flame,
Lest men should see and mock me with their gaze.

Yet oft a burning eagerness came o'er
My soul to know, perchance, if in your heart
Might be a secret fane for thoughts of me—
Though knowing I could ask for nothing more,
And undeserving of so rich a part,
I harbored hope and pryed that it might be.

THE LAST OF THEM.

To begin at the beginning, I must say that I had a very poor opinion of Sylvester Baffin until I met him. Indeed, I heard of him quite accidentally at Chickasaw, where Tom Pepper, one of the old time drummers—he's dead these six years—told me what he knew, or rather what he didn't know, about Biffin. It was in the old days, before the Government was half ready to open up the Kiowa and Comanche country, and the few traveling men who got into the traders had to drive in by wagon. The Rock Island was surveying, I think, but there wasn't a mile of road west of the Chickasaw line.

The case that Pepper made out against Biffin came pretty near being the prize hard luck story, with Baffin as the victim. Baffin was a trader in those days and might have prospered if he were not everlastingly burning out. What struck me as singular was that, in spite of the numerous fires which followed his wanderings, Baffin never carried any insurance, never whined over his losses and never repudiated his debts. But fire was not the only cause of his misfortunes. Whenever he bought a few cattle they would get string halt or maimed on somebody's barb wire fence. If he put out a crop a herd of ponies was sure to invade and destroy it. Ill luck, according to Pepper, seemed to follow Baffin till every white man in the reservation except himself believed that the young trader had enemies among the Indians.

However, as I was not looking for trade and had a mind to prospect a bit in the Wichita hills I put down Baffin's address and set out on horseback for Cloudchief, near which Baffin was then running a small post. His place was about four miles up the dry fork of the Wichita River, and there I found him one March evening about an hour before sundown. In spite of the descriptions I'd had of him, I was a little surprised to find him such a splendid looking fellow. He was sitting on a keg in front of his log house smoking his pipe and gazing at me steadily as I came slowly out of the bare timber. When I got into the clearing he stood up, the shadow of a smile hovering across his swarthy face, and said: "How do, sir. Won't you come in?" He was very tall, more than 6 feet, his hair and eyes were very black and brilliant; he wore a thick, dark mustache, and though the evening was cool he was in his shirt sleeves. A true frontiersman, he said very little, though he was hospitality itself and seemed glad to hear me talk. I'm quite sure that I took a great fancy to him from the start, and I think he liked me, because he finally lapsed into an almost talkative mood and told me a few Indian legends of extinct tribes which I cannot remember having heard anywhere else.

I was going to bed before he asked me a rather singular question, "Did you stop in any Comanche villages on your way up?" and when I said no I thought he seemed rather relieved. We slept in the store that night, I on a bale of coarse duck that made a very good bed, and he on the counter with his head on a bundle of brown wrapping paper. The only other occupant of the house was an old Indian squaw, very withered and very silent, who seemed to carry on the simple housekeeping pretty much as it suited her.

I went away in the early morning, after a coarse but wholesome breakfast and a rather cordial handshake from Baffin. After three profitless days of prospecting I came back to find that the log house in which I had so lately been a guest had been burned in my absence. Nothing but a few mounds of yet smoldering ashes marked the place. Baffin was gone, nor was there any trace of life at hand. In Cloudchief I asked about him, but nobody knew more than that he had been burned out during the night and that he had bought a cart from some Wichita Indians and started for the Canadian River country. I met him twice after that at Taloga and once at Watonga, but though we got along famously together he always evaded any questions about his misfortunes. He had given up the idea of trading for the future, and at that time showed extraordinary interest in mining. I told him all I knew, warning him of the precarious chance of finding any considerable mines in the Wichita, where I had so often failed, but advising him to turn his attention to coal or oil, or even asphalt, indications of which I had found in many accessible localities.

He showed a particularly keen interest in asphalt and its possibilities, listening with wide eyed delight to my description of it uses and values in the big cities. Though he never told me till later, I was already sure that he had never been in the States, but he was so keen for information, so ambitious for work, so apt in grasping ideas, that I never could make up my mind to believe that he had any Indian blood in him.

When I left him that time his mind was fully made up to go prospecting for asphalt, and, sorry as I felt for him, I couldn't help admiring the splendid optimism which seemed to surmount all his strange ill luck and lead him always on to new enterprises. I gave him two or three addresses where letters might reach me during the next year, and promised in case he should find a considerable deposit of asphalt to rejoin him, and if possible unite with him in the business of acquiring leases and developing the property.

I was in Pittsburg late that summer, when I got a letter from Baffin, dated at Ardmore, in the Chickasaw country, telling me that he had found a great and hitherto unknown deposit of asphalt in the Black Hills above Tailа and seven miles to the northlater, after a day's mean riding, that west by trail. It was nearly six weeks I got well up into the rocky hills into which the trail had led me. I had a pack mule besides my saddle pony, for I didn't know how Baffin was situated, and I had stopped with the intention of frying some bacon for my dinner, when I heard a rifle shot sound across the valley, reverberating against the high rocks with a roar that lingered like receding thunder. I looked about and at last saw Baffin standing on a point of rock far above me, his rifle on his arm and his eyes searching across the deep canon. I called his name, and was astonished to see him drop flat on his face like a man pursued and peer over the edge of his hiding place.

I scrambled into my saddle and was soon within speaking distance of him. He came out with a glad smile, but I noticed that there was a hunted look in his wide black eyes and some grey hairs above the temples that I had not noticed before. He asked me if I had heard the shot. "Of course," said I, "what were you shooting at?" But he said he didn't shoot at all, that it was somebody else, and so led me to the narrow passage way between the rocks till we came into a little clearing at the top. I saw that he had built a good shanty there, and I also saw that the old squaw was yet with him, for she was sitting there by the front door as if dozing in the western sunlight.

But I was not prepared for the sudden change that came over Baffin when he saw her. With an awful oath he stopped me, and when I looked at him his face was ashen and his fiery eyes were fixed upon the old hag. I was afraid he was ill and asked him, but he said no, and then, becoming quite calm, he sat down on a shady rock and said:

"Did you ever hear that story, what you might call legend, about the massacre of the Toftkawas?"

I thought it a queer, irrelevant question, but I sat down and said I had not.

"I never believed it," he resumed, "and I never told it before, but I'd rather you heard it from me than from some one else. It is said that in the old days the Tonkawas ate their prisoners. They were cannibals, as you call them. It must be a lie. But the Apaches and the Kiowas, as well as the Comanches, wish to believe it. I don't know how long ago, but some time when the Tonkawas were at war with the Comanches, they stole a baby from the Comanche village that was in the West Cache, near the foothills of the Washita, and cooked it for the Tonkawa chief. It was two nights later that 600 Kiowas and Comanches fell upon the Tonkawa camp in the rock gorge of Bloody Mountain and massacred the whole tribe. They slew and burned till there was not a Tonkawa left, and when they had counted the scalps they knew that every fighting man was dead. But when they came back into the valley they found that one woman and her baby had escaped."

There were tears in his eyes when he looked across the sunlit clearing toward his shanty, and pointing his big, brown hand at the old squaw, said:

"There she sits. She was the last of the Tonkawas, unless I can be called Tonkawa."

"You?" I said, not understanding; but he went on: "She was my mother's mother. My father was Gerald Baffin, an English trapper. He married the Tonkawa baby. But the Comanche followed them as they have followed me. They shot my mother while she was nursing me. My father disappeared, but old Shaiga hid me, and I have repaid her well till now."

"She must be very old," I said, not knowing why he bowed his tousled head so low.

"More than a century," he answered.

"And you think it was your enemies who burned your houses and maimed your cattle?"

"It doesn't matter. I didn't mind that, but this"——he had risen and I followed him toward the shanty, where the old woman was sitting motionless —"this is hard to forget. It was the shot you heard."

The old squaw was quite dead.—Chicago Record.

WATER AS A FUEL.

One Solution of the Problem of Finding a Coal Substitute.

The problem of finding a practical substitute for hard coal, which, in view of the scarcity of the latter is commanding the thought of a great many people in this country, has had several interesting solutions, but it is doubtful if any of them has been more novel or curious than that of a Boston gentleman, Mr. A. C. Carey.

Mr. Carey, who is described in the Boston Globe as a skilled mechanic and patentee of nearly one hundred inventions of his own, proposes to use water, unmixed with any other substance, as a fuel. In demonstrating his idea Mr. Carey employs the Bunsen burner, invented many years ago by Prof. Bunsen of Heidelberg, and by means of this burner he is able, it is claimed, to get a flame as large as a bushel basket from a single drop of water. Some such tubular arrangement as the Bunsen burner is necessary in order to generate heat sufficiently intense to produce the desired result. By allowing the water to drip through the tiny flame arising from this tube onto a piece of platinum the gases contained in the water are released and combustion follows. Any kind of water will do, whether fresh or salt, pure or impure. All that is necessary, it appears, is to disintegrate the water, and nature does the rest.

Although thoroughly confident that his scheme for burning water is, in every way, feasible and full of immense possibilities of development Mr. Carey, who is now an old man, says that he feels hardly able to undertake the task of continuing his experiments and of carrying them to a successful termination. He is willing, however, to give the benefit of his discovery to science and to assist, so far as possible, in developing and perfecting the ideas involved.

It should be said that the fuel which this Boston inventor would produce, and also his method of making it, would bear no real relation to the product and manufacture of what are known as gas water and water gas, whose uses are well known, and which are; moreover, relatively unimportant when compared with the utility of the fuel which, it is claimed, can be made from water by following the principle outlined obove.

Canary Infanticide.

A short time ago I quoted an account given by a well known naturalist of how a hen canary drowned her fledglings that had broken wings. The author begged any reader who knew of any other occurrence of the kind to communicate with the scientific journal for which he writes. A. M. Nossel of Quimperle has, in answer, given publicity to the following curious fact, which took place in his own parlor, and under his own eyes. There he had a pair of canary birds. Last August the hen hatched four eggs. But it was noticed that though she so equally divided her care impartially, one of the little ones was puny and of slow growth. While the three others had already downy feathers, this weakling remained naked. One morning M. Nossel observed it lying on the floor of the cage, cold and wounded, but not yet dead. The first thought of M. Nossel was that this fledgling, which within three or four days had been looking stronger, had become restless and was thrown out of the nest by the other birds. Though a leg had been broken, the unfortunate little creature was brought to by artificial warth and replaced by him under the maternal wing. He carefully watched the parents. As they gave no sign of discontent, he thought they would attend kindly to the injured infant. But the hope proved unfounded, and when they fed the other three the fourth opened wide its mouth in vain. Evidently they had made up their minds to starve it to death. Two mornings after it had been replaced in the nest it was found dead, and to judge from the attenuated state of the body, from hunger. M. Nossel is now inclined to think that the fall from the nest was not accidental —London News.

One Mode of Fighting Lockjaw.

Only partial success has attended the use of the antitoxin for treating lockjaw. Where there is reason to anticipate an attack, this serum can be used advantageously as a preventive. But its curative value, after the disease manifests itself, is not uniform. Sometimes it does good and sometimes it seems to be without effect. On the whole, while reluctant to abandon it altogether, experts recognize the fact that this particular antitoxin does not work as well as could be desired.

Attention has accordingly been directed by the medical press of late to a system of dealing with tetanus suggested by Prof. Baccelli of Rome. He resorts to injections of carbolic acid, which is one of the most powerful antiseptic agents known. The idea of introducing germicides into the blood to fight various bacterial diseases—tuberculosis, for instance—is an old one. Carbolic acid has been a favorite resource in such experiments also. However, its application to tetanus is comparatively new. Though the scheme was proposed several years ago, the profession has given the preference to the serum treatment. Now, however, the Baccelli method is coming to the front again. Italian surgeons are enthusiastic over its effects. Prof. Babes, Bucharest, who may possibly be less prejudiced than Baccelli's fellow countrymen, recommends its use when serum is not obtainable.—New York Times.

First American Strike.

Three hundred shoemakers who struck for higher wages in Philadelphia in 1786 were the first workingmen to adopt such tactics in this country. The first railroad strike occurred in 1877.

DICKENS GAMES.

A Dickens Hodge Podge is a rousing game with which an evening may be enlivened. Seat the company around a table in the centre of which is a nondescript array of articles the names of which will suggest famous characters in Dickens' books. The players, each provided with pencil and paper, inspect the objects and write down the names of the characters which they think are represented. A correct guess scores one point. An incorrect guess looses two points. Here is a list of names, with suggestions for forming them.

Peggory—A wooden peg, the letter O from an anagram box and a caddy containing tea leaves. Nickleby—A nickel and jewelry in the form of a bee. Copperfield—A picture of a policeman and a photograph of a field. Pickwick—An icepick and a lampwick. Quilp—A quill pen and the letter P. Jingle—A number of little bells with a cord to string them on. Dora—A picture of a door and the letter A. Dedlock—A column of death notices clipped from a paper, and a lock. Capt. Cuttle—A cap, a scrap of tanbark and the canary's cuttlefish bone. Carker—The baby's toy car and a yellow china cur." Bagstock—A bag, and the stock market news from a newspaper.

Another Dickens game is equally entertaining. To prepare for it, the hostess should take as many sheets of correspondence paper as she expects guests. An envelope should be addressed to each member of the company and stamped with cancelled English postage. These stamps can be secured for a trifle from any philatelist. The letter in each envelope is the same. It reads as follows, except that the fact that the name of Dickens' story given here for the convenience of the hostess are represented in the epistles by dashes only.

"London,—— ——

"Dear Friend—Soon after arriving in London I proceeded to the firm of Dombey & Son to exchange some American Notes for coin of the realm. On my way thither I learned the appaling news of The Wreck of the Golden Mary. Whereas our passage had been quite fair for the midwinter season, this unlucky vessel encountered Hard Times immediately after leaving port. How fortunate that all on board were saved, including our Mutual Friend, David Copperfield. Had events taken a sadder course there would have been more than one Bleak House in New York this Xmastide. As it is, several dozen families will sing A Christmas Carol of thanksgiving, and The Cricket on the Hearth of our good friend's home will chirip merrily, as is his wont. I have seen little of London as yet, but have Great Expectations of enjoyment here. Have already yielded to my antiquarian passion and purchased Master Humphrey's Clock at the Old Curiosity Shop. I also indulged at once in half a dozen of those inimitable water colors—Sketches by Boz, one of which I am forwarding to you and beg you will accept. Have you read the new book called The Lover of a Queen? It is, as perhaps you have heard, creating a great sensation here, and is a Tale of Two Cities. I will write later, detailing my adventures. Meanwhile let me know if I can be of use to you in the case of The Pickwick Papers and the guardianship of that darling child Little Derrit."

A prettily framed portrait of Dickens might be the trophy in this contest. It goes, of course to the man or girl whose letter at the end of the competition shows the fewest blank spaces and fewest titles incorrectly given.—New York Sun.

CARRIED IN THE HAND.

Purses play a decided part in the costume of every woman, for be she young or old, rich or poor, this little article is sure to be in plain sight.

The correct pocketbook this year is noticeably smaller than in several seasoins, and is quieter in color, decoration and design. Indeed, the gentlewoman likes a really unobtrusive pocketbook.

The purses this winter are rather longer and narrower than those carried in the summer, and the smartest ones are touched with royal copper. This metal is a soft, lovely red, and is used conservatively, just a line of it on the edge of the purse, but the effect is exquisite.

On a purse of dark rich brown leather a narrow line of the copper is wonderfully effective.

Gold is a metal that is always pretty and a slender line of this on a purse that has small gold corners makes one that no woman ever wishes to put out of sight. A smooth, glazed leather that makes up well for pocketbooks is Levant. This is particularly fashionable at the present moment, and when the catch has a semi-precious jewel in it any woman would be excused for always having the purse in her hand.

Unique is the purse that has a place for a tiny photograph. The newly engaged girl will be pleased at this, for it gives her an opportunity to carry her sweetheart's picture right in her hand. The purse itself is very smart, having a long slender ornament on it in gold. The catch is about the size of a nickel and when it is raised it discloses a tiny frame for a pictured face.

DIET FOR NERVOUS WOMEN.

An entire milk diet is an excellent thing for the woman who is troubled with insomnia. It is also good for the one who is so nervous that when she does sleep she has the sensation of falling, and wakes with a terrific start. When these conditions exist it is well to subsist on milk alone for quite a period.

A grown woman should take a pint of milk at a meal, but to keep up her strength she should take four meals a day, instead of the usual three. People with weakened nerves require a larger quantity of water than those whose nerves and brains are strong. Water aids the digestion of food by making it soluble, and seems to have a direct tonic effect.

Fish of all kinds is an excellent food for women who are suffering from nerves, while, as a rule, salt meats should be avoided. Good bread, sweet butter and lean meat are the best food for the nervous. Eggs may be sparingly partaken of, but they should be thoroughly well cooked, the common opinion that raw or underdone eggs are good for weak or ill people is an erroneous one.

SCIENTIFIC SHIRKING.

The woman who does her own work should learn how to shirk scientifically. This does not mean that she should neglect work that should by rights be done, or that she should do it in a slovenly way. But there are times when every house-keeper must choose what shall be crowded out, her rest, her chance to read a little, to keep in touch with what is going on in the world, or the laborious and unnecessarily thorough accomplishment of an insignificant task. In that case she should unhesitatingly decide that the latter is of less importance and let it go to the wall.—American Kitchen Magazine.

LACE SLIPPERS.

If the Cinderella of today should drop her tiny slippers at the stroke of 12, it would not be made of glass, nor even leather. Cobwebby lace, appliqued on satin, is the latest thing in footgear. Lace slippers are made to order and are quite as often made up over brilliant gold color or cardinal red satin as with quieter tints. A charming pair of little lace slippers gives us black Chantilly over Quaker gray satin. These match a dinner gown of gray satin enhanced with Chantilly flounces.

THE VALUE OF CARRIAGE.

The woman who carries herself well is more apt to command respect than the woman who trudges along with her head inclined forward and her shoulders in a stooping position. The possessor of a graceful, erect carriage unconsciously impresses us as having characteristic worth, says the Pittsburg Observer. There are many noble hearted women who really do themselves injustice by the awkward way they carry themselves. It is very hard for others to see beauty and grace of heart in an unlovely outward appearance. It is the exterior charm of the rose that gives fitting expression to its hidden sweetness.

JEWEL STUDDED CORSETS.

The maid or matron who is ultra in following the dictates of Madame Fashion now has the clasps of her corsets studded with semi-precious stones The jewels used are of the less expensive kind and those shown in the dainty stays are of turquoise, rhinestones, garnets, topaz and amethyst. These are supposed to carry out the thoughts of the delicate embroidery that adorns the body part of the corsets. The choice of the jewel depends upon whether the delicate flowers are violets, forget em-nots or little pink daisies.

LINGERIE IDEALS.

Circular knee flounces garnish some of the newest white underskirts.

* * *

Swiss embroideries in self colors are the latest garniture for silk under skirts.

* * *

Flat effects are the salient trimming feature of the hour. Much Valenciennes and a somewhat heavier square meshed lace are used.

* * *

A gored front breadth is an entirely new idea in nightgown shapes. Deep Vandyke points, reaching from the neck almost to the waistline, is a late trimming idea employed.

* * *

A smooth, trim fit is the foremost consideration in the most recent creations in corset covers. The round neck is the favorite shape for low necks.

* * *

Hand-embroidered flowers and tiny conventional pieces, delicate stars and drooping bell-like blossoms appear among the daintiest of the trimming effects on the French hand-made underwear.

* * *

Huge rosettes and large streamers of white satin ribbon are seen upon some extreme French underwear which is not apt to be generally popular, however, with American women. They prefer bebe ribbon-run beading. This season white appears to have entirely superseded all other shades of ribbon for adorning lingerie.

Household.

BREAD OMELET.

Soak half a cupful of bread crumbs in half a cupful of milk twenty minutes; beat the yolks of four eggs and add them to the milk and bread; season with salt a little pepper and one tablespoonful of melted butter; put a little butter in the omelet; pour when melted; add the mixture; cook slowly; fold in half; serve on a hot platter.

A WHOLESOME PUDDING.

For fruit rice pudding take a large teacupful of rice, a little water to cook it partially; dry, line a basin with part of it, fill nearly full with pared, cored and quartered apples or any fruit you choose, cover with the balance of your rice, tie a cloth tightly over the top and steam for one hour. To be eaten with sweet sauce. Do not butter your basin.

TRIPE A LA CREOLE.

Put in a saucepan two tablespoonfuls of butter and twelve pepper corns, two cloves, one blade of mace and one onion chopped fine; cook slowly until the butter is a light brown; add two tablespoonfuls of flour and brown again; add one and one-quarter cupful of steamed tomatoes and stir until smooth; strain and return to the fire; season to taste; add half a pound of boiled tripe cut into strips; cover and simmer gently twenty minutes.

OXTAIL SOUP.

Cut two oxtails, separating them at the joints; put one tablespoonful of dripping in the frying pan; fry one small onion minced to a delicate brown; put the oxtails in the soup kettle with two quarts of cold water; bring it slowly to the boiling point; add the onion, one stalk of celery or half a teaspoonful celery salt, two sprigs of parsley, three cloves six pepper corns, and one tablespoon of salt; let simmer four hours; strain into a bowl; when cool remove the grease; put two of these pieces of oxtail for each portion of soup to be served.

ALMOND FLAMMERY.

Soak half a box of gelatine in a cup of cold milk for half an hour. Take two ounces of almonds, one of sweet and one of bitter, blanch and pound them to a paste, adding gradually three cups of milk. When the gelatine is soft add the milk and almonds and put the whole into a double boiler and heat slowly. Then boil for ten minutes and strain through a fine sieve or piece of cheesecloth. Sweeten to taste and flavor with a teaspoonful of orange-flower water. Turn into a mold wet with cold water and set in a cold place to stiffen. Serve with sweetened cream, custard or Devonshire cream. Fresh fruit may be served instead of the sauces. Mash the fruit and sweeten to taste and pour around the cream.

MARINATE OF MUTTON

Order the mutton two or three days in advance, letting it hang meanwhile in the butcher's ice box. Have it skinned and the fat cut off and out before it is sent home. With a fork make small holes all over the meat and rub well with salt and pepper. Make a marinate as follows and use it cold: Grate six onions of medium size, and add juice of two lemons, a tablespoonful salad oil, with four tablespoonfuls of any kind of sweet pickled small fruit, with two tablespoonfuls currant jelly. Pour this mixture slowly over the meat and set in the ice box, basting with the liquid whenever it is necessary to go to the refrigerator through the day. Roast the mutton, alowing ten minutes to the pound. When the meat is put in the pan there is enough liquid to baste with, and the jelly soon melts on the meat. The same marinate used in basting serves also for the gravy.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

Soda should never be placed in the water in which china with gilding on it is to be washed. Soap will answer the purpose for cleanliness without damaging the gold.

Ink stains can be removed from furniture by applying a solution made of six drops of niter to a teaspoonful of water, applied with a feather. If the stain does not yield to the first application make it stronger and repeat.

Exceedingly prim colonial stripes are the most favored with coverings for bedrooms.

The newest chocolate cups are saucer shaped and stand quite high on a narrow base.

To sweep away all petty frumpery and to have a few worthy ornaments to give a room a finished look is now the prevailing idea in home decoration.

The bureau drawer may be made to open noiselessly and easily by rubbing it with common soap.

Marseilles bedspreads in pale blue, pink or yellow, with edges buttonhole scalloped in white, are new and pretty.

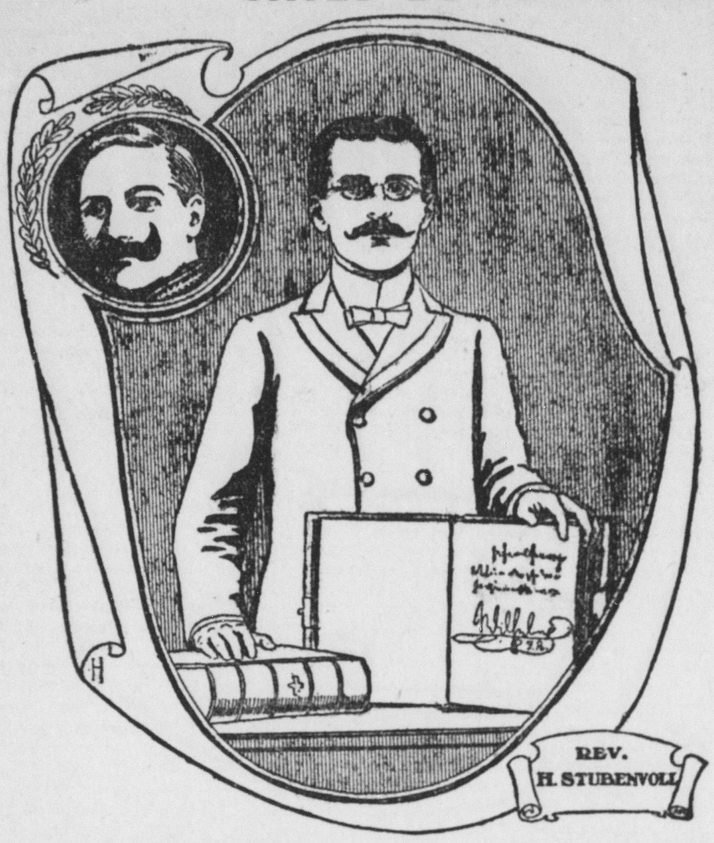
Besides the thorough airing that beds and bedding should daily have, mattresses, bolsters and pillows should be beaten and shaken three times a week.

Bedclothes should often be exposed to the direct rays of the sun. It gives them a sweetening that is promotive of quiet rest and sleep.

Smoked lamp globes should be soaked in warm soda water and washed in suds containing a few drops of ammonia. Rinse and dry with linen.

All layer cakes are improved by the substitution of water for milk usually called for in the recipes. When this is done add two more eggs than in the other case.

A PASTOR WHO WAS BEFRIENDED BY AN EMPEROR SAVED BY PE-RU-NA.



Rev. H. Stubenvoll, of Elkhorn, Wis., is pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church of that place. Rev. Stubenvoll is the possessor of two Bibles presented to him by Emperor William of Germany. Upon the fly leaf of one of the Bibles the Emperor has written in his own handwriting a text.

This honored pastor, in a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, says concerning their famous catarrh remedy, Peruna:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen: "I had hemorrhages of the lungs for a long time, and all despaired of me. I took Peruna and was cured. It gave me strength and courage, and made healthy, pure blood. It increased my weight, gave me a healthy color, and I feel well. It is the best medicine in the world. If everyone kept Peruna in the house it would save many from death every year."—H. STUBENVOLL.

Thousands of people have catarrh who would be surprised to know it, because it has been called some other name than catarrh. The fact is catarrh is catarrh wherever located; and another fact which is of equal importance, is that Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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IF you are looking for reliable shotgun ammunition, the kind that shoots where you point your gun, buy Winchester Factory Loaded Shotgun Shells: "New Rival," loaded with Black powder; "Leader" and "Repeater," loaded with Smokeless. Insist upon having Winchester Factory Loaded Shells, and accept no others.

ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM

King Leopold of Belgium has obtained from the Chinese Government an immense tract of territory situated on the right bank of the Yang-tse, at Han-Kau. This is his private estate, and the Belgiam Minister at Pekin, acting in his behalf, is losing no opportunity to extend his possessions in every direction.

Idleness creates imaginary wants without the capacity to gratify them.

Get good sense and you needn't worry about good or bad luck, for you will be able to pick out one from the other; both lie along every line of action.

One thousand pounds sterling has been paid for the drinking glass used by the late Empress of Austria while taking the waters at Langen-Schwalbach, near Wiesbaden, Germany.

Rheumacide

The Standard Rheumatic Remedy.

STANDARD because able physicians declare that it is the only absolute cure for rheumatism in its various forms. A prominent physician recently said: "I have never been able to write a prescription that will cure rheumatism, owing to the fact that the usual remedies do incalculable harm to the digestive organs. RHEUMACIDE completely overcomes this difficulty—benefits rather than injures the organs of digestion—hence it can be taken for an indefinite period, or as long as need be, to effect a permanent cure."

The Doctor quoted covers the case exactly, "Rheumacide" is absolutely harmless.

All Druggists, $1.00, or expressage prepaid.

Bobbitt Chemical Co., - - Baltimore Md., U. S. A.

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FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES STRAWBERRY PLANTS, SHRUBS, ROSES, GRAPE VINES, ASPARAGUS, ETC.

Catalogue sent on application. A nice lot of Brown Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Full blooded Cockerels and Pullets at $1 each. Also pure POLAND CHINA SHOATS, three months old at $6.00 each.

J. B. WATKINS & BRO., Halisboro, Va.

NEW PENSION LAWS. Act of June 27, 1902 pensions certain survivors and their widows of the Indian Wars from 1817 to 1858. We will pay $5.00 for every good Contract Claim under this act. Act of July 1, 1902 pensions certain soldiers who had prior confederate service, also who may be charged with desertion. No pension no fee. Advice free. For blanks and full instructions, address the W. H. Wills Pension Agency, Wills Building, 313 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Twenty years practice in Washington. Copies of the laws sent for 2 cents.

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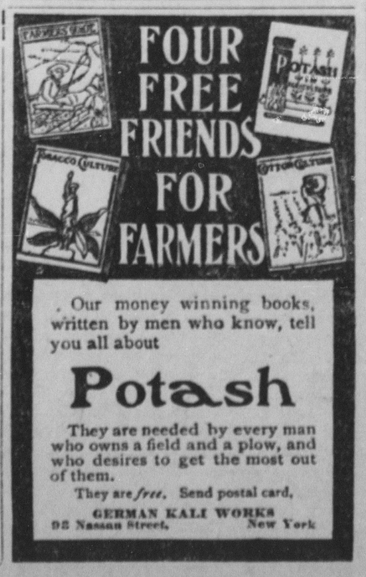

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It is a waste of good material to use a gold pen to write in the dirt.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

News Happenings of Interest Gathered From All Sources.

Pennsylvania patents:—Edwin E. Arnold, Pittsburg, valve for gas engines; Adoniram J. Campbell, Media, sad iron; William C. Coffin, Pittsburg, blast furnace; Charles A. Conn, Pittsburg, oil filter; William P. Flint, Pittsburg, igniter apparatus for gas engines; Andrew W. Graham, Bradford, surgical splint; William S. Halsey, Pittsburg, means for transmitting fluid under pressure; Marshall W. Hanks, Pittsburg, treating glowers for direct current electric lamps; Washington D. Keys, Kittanning, apparatus for annealing glass; John H. King and E. M. Wolf, Beaver Falls, mill for rolling seamless tubing; Harry M. McColl, Pittsburg, starting valve for explosive engines; Lemel Patterson, Warren, sash lock; John C. Reed, Allegheny, mold emptying apparatus; Frank Siegrist, Coopersburg, attachment for rocking chairs; John A. Titzel, Franklin, electric motor or generator; William G. Waring, Tyrone, extracting zinc, producing pure white pigment, making pure hydrogen sulfide from furnace gases.

While a 10-month-old child of Harry McKinley, at Burnham, was creeping about the floor on January 6 it was heard to utter a scream. The mother could find nothing wrong with the child, but he continued to give evidence of suffering until Saturday morning when the mother saw a small black spot on one of the child's hips. This proved to be a knot on the end of a black thread. When the mother tried to remove the thread she found it was of considerable length. She became frightened and called in a neighbor. The two women, after much difficulty, succeeded in getting out a long thread with a needle attached, which had evidently entered the child's flesh and worked its way into the body until its progress was stopped by the knot on the end of the thread.

Orders have been issued by the United States Steel Corporation to resume work at the Sharon steel plant.

The Allentown County Commissioners fixed the rate for county tax at 1.8 mills. In 1900 the rate was 3 mills.

Going into the cellar of his furniture store at Lock Haven, H. E. Pursley shot himself in the head and died a few hours later.

Eleven boys and three junk dealers were arrested in Shamokin in connection with numerous thefts of iron from the Shamokin Wagon Works.

Five additional free rural mail delivery routes will be placed in operation on February 2, having the York Post Office as their distribution center.

At the annual meeting of the Yardley Pastime Club, Irwin Aaron was elected president, Edward V. Comly secretary, and Thomas S. Cadwallader treasurer.

Samuel Leith, of Rittersville, 19 years old, has been arrested, charged with attempting to shoot his father when the latter desired to visit his wife, from whom he is separated.

Shortly after eating dinner, the five members of the family of Harry Spade, of Shamokin, became violently ill, but a physician afforded relief. It is supposed they ate poisoned food.

The Stone Masons in Bethlehem, through their union, have demanded of their employers a reduction of the working day to nine hours and an increase of wages to 30 cents an hour.

While alone with her infant at her home in Roxbury, Mrs. John Nicklas was burned to death.

The family of George Roemer, of Plummer, numbering ten persons, were poisoned, a can of poison having fallen into buckwheat that was used to make cakes for the family.

Several men and women charged with rioting at Lykens and Wiconisco during the late anthracite coal strike pleaded guilty in the Dauphin County Court. Sentence was suspended.

A verdict for $2000 was awarded in court at Reading against the city in favor of John Fritz for injuries sustained in falling through a hole in the pavement.

The Auburn Bolt and Nut Works, in Auburn and West Brunswick Township, in which State Senator Quail was interested, passed into possession of Philadelphia and Wilmington capitalists who have organized the Delaware Seamless Tube Company.

The Harrisburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has elected Mrs. R. J. Haldeman and Miss Caroline Pearson delegates to the national convention, to be held next month in Washington. Miss Mary Calder, Miss Jennings and Mrs. C. A. Rahter are the alternates.

Clarence McCoy and William Guterman, of Columbia, who are awaiting trial for the murder of Trackwalker Jacob H. Bostic, at Bainbridge, on December 13, were token into court on a habeas corpus proceeding, but Judge Landis dismissed the writ and remanded the men to jail to stand trial.

Presiding Elder H. S. Gable, of Lebanon; Conference Treasurer I. B. Haak, of Myerstown, and Rev. R. R. Butterwick, of Palmyra, representing the Eastern Pennsylvania Conference of the United Brethren Church, purchased the property of the United Brethren Camp Meeting Association, of Mt. Lebanon.

Store clerks of Norristown have organized to secure shorter hours. They favor closing every evening at 6 o'clock, except Saturdays. The officers chosen are: President, George Clemmer; vice-president, William Hansell; recording secretary, Emily Shainlain; corresponding secretary, Ella Wheeler; treasurer, Anna M. Quinn.

At the meeting of the Yorktown Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, a resolution was adopted requesting all the clergymen of York to observe Washington's Birthday, which this year comes on Sunday, by preaching patriotic sermons and also that they ask their congregations to rise while singing or listening to patriotic hymns.

Council of Dunker churches ordered a Snyder county preacher to answer charges of violating the tenets of the sect by shooting a robber.

In the trial of ex-County Treasurer Thompson, at York, his counsel charged the District Attorney with forcing the Grand Jury to render a true bill.

Two robbers forced their way into the house of a Lancaster family, one guarding the husband while the other orders the wife to secure a sum of money known to be in the house. The husband crawls stealthily out of bed in the dark and succeeds in giving an alarm, whereupon the robbers fled.

How He Came to Swear.

It was four in the morning when he got home. He didn't fumble around the latch for an hour, stutter in his talk, or awaken every one in the neighborhood with unseeming noise. He was sober; hadn't drunk a drop.

Instead, he struck the keyhole at the first attempt and entered. All was quiet. He put his hat and coat on the hall rack, and was about to take off his shoes before going up-stairs when an old, familiar voice sounded gratingly on his ear.

"Is that you, Jack?"

"Yes, Nell." Then he began: "It's three minutes after four. I did not let the cat follow me in. I've just returned from one of our lodges. The gas is turned down low. The doors are all locked; the windows fastened. I paid the taxes this afternoon. Mary's baby's got the measles. That isn't our dog barking."

And when he tumbled into bed, Nell looked at him out of sleepy eyes and said—

"Jack, you've been drinking."—Pick-Me-Up.

The Pe-ru-na Almanac.

The druggists have already been supplied with Peruna almanacs. There is sure to be a great demand for these almanacs on account of the articles on astrology which they contain. The subject of astrology is a very attractive one to most people. The articles on astrology in the Peruna almanac have been furnished by a very competent astrologist, and the mental characteristics of each sign is given, constituting almost a complete horoscope. A list of questions and answers on astrology sent free upon request. There will be a great rush for these books. Ask your druggist for one early before they are all gone.

When a man is forced to choose between two evils he is apt to choose the one he hasn't tried before

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Bread as a daily article of food is used by only about one-third of the population of the earth.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Constipation, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all druggists', 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

A fine ostrich is calculated to yield $2500 worth of feathers

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The chance of two finger prints being alike is not one in 64,000,000,000.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

It is said that Texas alone markets $50,000,000 worth of cattle annually.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color more goods, brighter colors, with less work than others.

The number of lepers in the Philippine Islands is estimated at about 12,000.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

It is becoming quite usual for girls to take part in bull fights in Spanish cities.

Hair Splits

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for thirty years. It is elegant for a hair dressing and for keeping the hair from splitting at the ends."—J. A. Gruenenfelder, Grantfork, Ill.

Hair-splitting splits friendships. If the hair-splitting is done on your own head, it loses friends for you, for every hair of your head is a friend.

Ayer's Hair Vigor in advance will prevent the splitting. If the splitting has begun, it will stop it.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Fibroid Tumors Cured.

A distressing case of Fibroid Tumor, which baffled the skill of Boston doctors. Mrs. Hayes, of Boston, Mass., in the following letter tells how she was cured, after everything else failed, by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Hayes' First Letter Appealing to Mrs. Pinkham for Help:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been under Boston doctors' treatment for a long time without any relief. They tell me I have a fibroid tumor. I cannot sit down without great pain, and the soreness extends up my spine. I have bearing-down pains both back and front. My abdomen is swollen, and I have had flowing spells for three years. My appetite is not good. I cannot walk or be on my feet for any length of time.

"The symptoms of Fibroid Tumor given in your little book accurately describe my case, so I write to you for advice."—(Signed) Mrs. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St., (Roxbury) Boston, Mass.

Note the result of Mrs. Pinkham's advice—although she advised Mrs. Hayes, of Boston, to take her medicine—which she knew would help her—her letter contained a mass of additional instructions as to treatment, all of which helped to bring about the happy result.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Sometime ago I wrote to you describing my symptoms and asked your advice. You replied, and I followed all your directions carefully, and to-day I am a well woman.

"The use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** entirely expelled the tumor and strengthened my whole system. I can walk miles now.

"**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors or female trouble of any kind to give it a faithful trial."—(Signed) MRS. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St., (Roxbury) Boston, Mass.

Mountains of gold could not purchase such testimony—or take the place of the health and happiness which Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought to Mrs. Hayes.

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** stands without a peer as a remedy for all the distressing ills of women; all ovarian troubles; tumors; inflammations; ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb; backache; irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation. Surely the volume and character of the testimonial letters we are daily printing in the newspapers can leave no room for doubt.

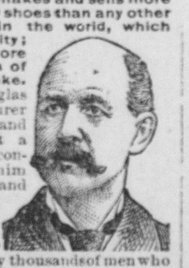
Mrs. Hayes at her above address will gladly answer any letters which sick women may write for fuller information about her illness. Her gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham and **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is so genuine and heartfelt that she thinks no trouble is too great for her to take in return for her health and happiness.

Truly is it said that it is **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** that is curing so many women, and no other medicine; don't forget this when some druggist wants to sell you something else.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 and $3.00 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world, which proves their superiority; they are worn by more people in all stations of life than any other make.



Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than other concerns, which enables him to sell shoes for $3.50 and $3.00 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $4 and $5.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 and $3 shoes are worn by thousands of men who have been paying $4 and $5, not believing they could get a first-class shoe for $3.50 or $3.00.

He has convinced them that the style, fit, and wear of his $3.50 and $3.00 shoes is just as good. Place side by side it is impossible to see any difference. A trial will convince.

Notice Increase in Business: 1899 Sales: $2,203,883.21; 1902 Sales: $5,024,340.00. A gain of $2,820,456.79 in Four Years.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE LINE, Worth $6.00 Compared with Other Makes.

The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets.

Caution: The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on bottom. *Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Illus. Catalog free.*

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Capsicum Vaseline

Put up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once and relieve headache and sciatica.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., 17 State Street, New York City.

JACKS

Raise mules and get rich. 224 large, black Spanish Jacks for sale, 14 to 16 hands high; good ones and money makers. Cheaper now than later on. Stock guaranteed. Also some fine, large Jennys and mules. Write for prices.

KREKLER'S JACK FARM, West Elkton, Preble Co., Ohio.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER BNU 4 IT PAYS

Phew! Salts and Castor Oil!

Why take sickening salts or repulsive castor oil? "Goes through you like a dose of salts" means violence, grips, gripes, gases, soreness, irritation, and leaves your stomach and bowels weak and burnt out. Might just as well take concentrated lye. Then there's castor oil, disgusting, nauseating truck that your stomach refuses unless you disguise the taste. Fool your own stomach, eh? Don't ever believe that anything offensive to your taste or smell is going to do you real good. Nature makes certain things repulsive, so you will *not* take them. Force yourself to nauseous doses, and you ruin your digestion, weaken your bowels, destroy your health. On the other hand see what a delightful, palatable, perfect modern laxative, liver regulator and bowel tonic you find in

Cascarets

Best for the Bowels. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. Genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 536

USE TAYLOR'S Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein Coughs, Colds, LaGrippe nature's Great Remedy for all Throat and Lung Troubles. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. All Druggists. 25c, 50c and $1.00.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
S. W. SMITH, . . . Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1903.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

DEMOCRATIC CO. COMMITTEE—1903

Bellefonte, N. W., John Trafford.
" S. W., P. H. Garrity.
" W. W., George R. Meek.
Centre Hall, F. W. Bradford.
Howard, Abram Weber.
Milesburg, George Noll.
Millheim, F. P. Musser.
Philipsburg, First W., J. W. Lukens.
" Second W., Ira Howe.
" Third W., Edward C. Jones.
South Philipsburg, C. D. Dutcher.
State College, M. S. McDowell.
Unionville, George W. Rumbarger.
Benner, N., L. C. Rearick, Bellefonte.
Benner, S., J. F. Hoy, Bellefonte.
Boggs, N., Ira P. Confer, Yarnell.
Boggs, E., G. H. Leyman, Roland.
Boggs, W., Lewis Alkey, Milesburg.
College Twp., I. J. Dreese, Lemont.
Curtin, William Quay, Romola.
Ferguson, E. P., W. H. Fry, Pine Grove Mills.
Ferguson, W. P., Franklin Bowersox, Penn. Fur.
Gregg, N. P., George W. Ream, Penn Cave.
Gregg, E. P., Frank Fisher, Penn Hall.
Gregg, W. P., John Smith, Spring Mills.
Haines, E. P., E. M. Boon, Feidler.
Haines, W. P., Ralph Stover, Aaronsburg.
Halfmoon, J. H. Griffith, Stormstown.
Harris, Oscar Stover, Boalsburg.
Howard, Jerry Glenn, Mt. Eagle.
Huston, R. D. Ardery, Martha.
Liberty, B. S. Brown, Blanchard.
Marion, J. W. Orr, Walker.
Miles, E., Jerry Brungart, Wolf's Store.
Miles, M., W. W. Hackman, Rebersburg.
Miles, W., A. J. Hazel, Madisonburg.
Patton, T. M. Huey, Waddle.
Penn, W. F. Smith, Millheim.
Potter, S., F. A. Carson, Potters Mills.
Potter, N., David K. Keller, Centre Hall.
Potter, W., James W. Spangler, Tusseyville.
Rush, N., W. E. Frank, Philipsburg.
Rush, S., C. T. Kennedy, Retort.
Snow Shoe, E., J. D. Brown, Snow Shoe.
Snow Shoe, W., Wm. Kerin, Moshannon.
Spring, N., James C. Carson, Bellefonte.
Spring, S., Henry Gentzel, Pleasant Gap.
Spring W., John Dunlap, Bellefonte.
Taylor, James F. Goss, Hannah.
Union, S. K. Emerick, Fleming.
Walker, E., J. H. Beck, Nittany.
Walker, M., J. D. Miller, Hublersburg.
Walker, W., Albert Shaffer, Zion.
Worth, C. C. Woodring, Port Matilda.
Secretaries: CYRUS BRUNGART, Chairman.
L. A. SHAFFER.
J. K. JOHNSON.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature appropriating $25,000 for a monument in the capitol grounds "to commemorate the illustrous services of Simon Cameron rendered the State of Pennsylvania." There should be wings recalling the illustrous services of Manear, Lebo and Waggonseller. Don Cameron should also have a monument. Senator Quay is certain to have one, and Governor Stone may live on in hopes that he will have the distinction.

The President is striving to throw the whole blame for inactivity in providing trust-curbing legislation upon Congress. It is not exactly according to the American system that the President should boss Congress, but it is certainly not that system either that Congress should ignore him. If the Republican party really means to regulate the trusts it ought to elect men who will undertake the job seriously, and this applies to the President and Congress as well. All have seen the clown in the circus who makes great pretense of helping the ringmen spread the carpet for the acrobats and never touches it. These visits to the White House appear arranged in the same circus style.

More than 4,000,000 American farmers now have the benefit of the rural free delivery and the amount of mail that they receive has been more than doubled since the system was adopted. During the past year the system cost the government about $24,000,000, and with this amount the postoffice department has been able to give excellent satisfaction. There are still 700,000 square miles not covered by the rural delivery system. To accomplish this work it will require the employment of 26,000 to 27,000 carriers in addition to those now employed, making the entire force when the extension is completed about 40,000. The department expects that this will be accomplished within the next three years.

Farmers Mills.

Pretty cold weather last week.

Samuel Homan and wife and son Robert made a trip to Lewistown last week. This week Grandmother Smith will accompany them.

Al. Bradford had a nice lot of wood hauled last week, Charles Stover did the hauling.

It takes two sets of choppers to keep the mill in the hollow going.

Harvy Horner cut wood for Al. Bradford a few days last week.

John Rishel has some intention of selling off his store stock.

Mrs. Dick Armbruster and daughter Mattie made a trip to Bellefonte last week.

Quite a few young folks from this place attended the lecture in Centre Hall last Friday evening.

Nittany Mountain.

One of Lonbarger's hands left on Saturday.

George W. Noll who has been sick with typhoid fever is not improving very rapidly.

James Calahan and Will Houser were to the county seat Saturday.

Mrs. Wm. Houser is not gaining in strength very rapidly.

Tone Noll and wife spent Sunday at Pleasant Gap with their daughter, Mrs. Samuel Wasson.

George Glace was laid up with a bad cold several days last week.

Aaron Lutz killed a couple of fine beeves last week.

Spring Mills.

Dr. Wolf's school as well as the intermediate was closed Friday last, the teachers being in attendance at Samuel Gramley's funeral in Rebersburg. He was an old friend of the Doctor's and grandfather of Miss Orpha Gramley.

Archibald Allison and little daughter Catherine, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday at the home of Wm. Allison. The latter has been confined to his room for a few days, suffering from the effects of a heavy cold. At this writing he is improving.

Wm. Goodhart, living a few miles west of town, who has for the last few months been ailing is not so well as usual. A few weeks ago he began gaining and continued to grow better until a few days ago, when he grew worse. All are sorry to note the change.

Mrs. C. P. Long is suffering with pneumonia. Mrs. Abram Alters' condition is worse, all are sorry to learn. M. Shires is again convalescent; he lost some of his surplus flesh during his illness.

Those who attended the lecture in Centre Hall Friday night of last week were, Dr. and Mrs. Braucht, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Rearick and daughter Miss Verna, and Miss Anna Sowers. They speak very well of the lecturer and are ready and willing to tell any one "How to be Happy."

Filling the ice houses now occupies a number of the citizens. Some very fine ice is found on both Sinking and Penns creeks, all of which will be appreciated to a greater extent on some hot day next July or August than perhaps it is at present.

Don't forget that Saturday is caucus day at Penn Hall; Democrats turn out and select good men for the various offices.

W. H. Smith made a business trip to Lewisburg Monday.

W. P. Alexander, Wm. Ruhl, E. D. Crape, James Osman, D. P. Heckman, were to Madisonburg Friday night to install the officers of the Madisonburg Castle K. of G. E.

C. C. Bartges will make a good tax collector.

M. L. Smith, the installment King of Johnstown, spent several days with his brothers, the furniture dealers.

Samuel Goss, insurance agent, of Bellefonte, spent Saturday in town on business.

Rev. Koontz spent Saturday and Sunday at Millmont, where he took part in the dedication service of the United Evangelical church.

R. D. Runkle would make a good supervisor for the South side; he would be the right man in the right place.

J. W. Neese spent a day at Lewisburg, looking up a position with the Buffalo Milling Co.

Emanuel Ungart is candidate for renomination for overseer of poor.

John Ripka while at work on Finkle's saw mill near the station, slipped and fell and the carriage passed over his index finger badly mashing it.

Beech.

The protracted meeting at this place has closed.

Samuel Ertle is on the sick list.

George Gentzel visited friends at Beech last Sunday.

J. K. Confer had a very sick horse Saturday.

Greene Decker moved his saw mill from Brush Valley to this place, and in doing so upset his engine in a snow drift.

James Faust is making shutters for the Locust Grove church.

Misses Eva and Jennie Barger and Ray Houtz spent Sunday at the home of Harry Gentzel.

A. C. Confer has commenced cutting timber on the Ertle tract.

George Fredrick has trapped and shot a number of foxes this winter.

Newton Schreckengost was in this vicinity hunting foxes last week.

The Decker school house needs repairing very badly, the children suffer from the cold this winter weather.

Some of the prop teams have quit hauling.

Linden Hall.

Howard Miller, one of Rebersburg's merchants, Friday visited his aged mother.

Miss Bertha Goodlander, of Wickert, is spending a week with her father, Oscar Goodlander.

Thomas C. Heims and Miss Lenore Heims, of Osceola, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hess over Sunday.

Mrs. Luther Royer went to Bellefonte Wednesday.

Arthur Kimport spent several days recently with his uncle, James Kimport.

Jacob Zong Friday received a telegram announcing the death of his mother at Knousetown, Juniata county. The funeral took place Saturday afternoon.

Joseph Brooks is home for a week's stay with his parents. He is a fireman on the Pennsylvania railroad from Greensburg to Fairchance.

Quite a number from this place enjoyed the banquet given by the I. O. O. F. in their hall in Boalsburg.

Get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets at C. W. Swartz's, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson's, Potters Mills; C. J Finkle's, Spring Mills. They are easier to take and more pleasant in effect than pills. Then their use is not followed by constipation as is often the case with pills. Regular size, 25c. per box.

Aaronsburg.

Miss Mazie Foster spent a few days with friends in Bellefonte.

Mrs. Maggie Stephenson, of Lock Haven, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. M. J. Deshler; she returned to her home Friday, her mother, Mrs. Shoemaker, accompanying her.

C. A. Weaver and daughter, of Coburn, spent a few hours with Mr. Weaver's aged father.

Catharine Bower returned home after spending several months at Northumberland.

Messrs. Troxel, Kreider and Smelty, of Snyder county, were the guests of their aunt, Katie Crouse, over Sunday.

Miss Effie Kreamer, of Beech Creek, is visiting her parents.

Miss Nellie Weaver returned home, after spending a few weeks at Spring Mills.

Miss Sara Guisewite spent Sunday with friends at Woodward.

Following is the report of the Aaronsburg Intermediate School, for the fourth month ending Jan. 14, E. R. Wolf, teacher. Whole number enrolled, male 21, female, 19; per cent. of attendance during month, male 97, female 96. The following were present every day during the month: Earl Wert, Arthur Weaver, Grover Beaver, Harry Bower, John Stover, Paul Stover, Willie Weaver, Willie Haffley, Harry Homan, Ray Stover, Fred Limbert, Leroy Mensch, Gurney Wert, Willie Summers, Ardrenna Harman, Dora Guisewite, Flossie Stover, Eva Stover, Maude Wert, Grace Throssell, Mary Eisenbauer, Maryjane A. Stover, Eva Kreamer.

Grammar School, Harrison Yearick, teacher.—Whole number enrolled, males, 7; females, 15; total, 22; per cent. of attendance for month males, 88, females, 78, total, 83. Those attending every day during the month, Marion Stover, Mazie Mingle, Sallie Guisewite, Wm. Bartges.

Primary School, Edith C. Harlacher, teacher.—Number in attendance, males, 25, females, 21; average attendance, males, 20, females, 16; per cent. of attendance, males, 87, females, 85. The following pupils were present every day: Anthony Wance, Burley Fehl, Bruce Homan, Charles Kreigbaum, Henry Mingle, John Stover, Orvis Gramley, Ralph Condo, Sumner Musser, Willie Condo, Bessie Condo, Bertha Throssell, Bertha Musser, Mary Kreighbaum, Tresta Wert, Verna Bower.

Report of Pine Creek School No. 10, W. C. Mingle, teacher.—Number enrolled, males, 10; female, 10; average attendance during month, males, 7, females, 7; per cent. of attendance during month, male, 88; female, 79. The following were in attendance every day during the month: Mamie E. Warntz, Mary Styers, Mary Martin Earnest E. Styers, Jacob C. Styers, Harry L. Hosterman.

Colyer.

Miss Edna Ishler, of Tusseyville, spent a few days with her grandmother, Mrs. Julia Ishler.

Miss Anna Mitterling, of Tusseyville, spent Sunday with Miss Nannie Meiss, at Colyer.

John Ishler is on the sick list; all hope for his recovery.

J. Wm. Stump spent Saturday and Sunday at Centre Hall at the home of his uncle, D. C. Keller.

J. H. Moyer and Leslie Treaster hauled their last cornfodder in on Saturday, without making a party; they had to haul it on the sled.

A number of young people spent Saturday evening very pleasantly at the home of Miss Nannie Meiss; after a delightful supper they returned to their homes, having enjoyed themselves very much.

Mrs. Henry Moyer spent several days at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. F. Rockey, at Tusseyville.

Leslie Treaster spent several days in Mifflin county.

C. S. Bottorf purchased a fine horse from Wm. Reiber.

Miss Ella Smith, of Potters Mills, is making an extended visit with her cousin, J. H. Moyer

Quite a number from this place attended the banquet at Boalsburg.

Greely Jordan and Ella Phillips attended the banquet at Boalsburg and had quite an upset; no one was hurt.

Florida.

The first Jacksonville tour of the season via the Pennsylvania Railroad, allowing two weeks in Florida, leaves New York, Philadelphia, and Washington by special train February 3. Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals en route in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Buffalo, $54.25; Rochester, $54.00; Elmira, $51.45; Erie, $54.85; Williamsport, $50.00; Wilkesbarre, $20.35; and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries and full information apply to ticket agents, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Writing paper bought by the pound; the only sensible way to buy it; 10, 18 and 20 cent quality, about 110 sheets to a pound—Garman's.

Laundry soap at 5 cents per pound, 40 per cent. below price—Garman's.

Murray's School District.

Hello! here we are; we are not dead but have been sleeping since the cold weather set in.

The snow storms last week filled some of the cross roads with snow as high as the fence.

Next Saturday, the 24th, will be the time for the Democratic caucus which will be held at Penn Hall. Let the citizens of the North side turn out and see that good men are nominated for the various offices. This is something that every voter should be interested in.

G. F. Weaver spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents.

There was a big crop of ice harvested beginning of last week; it was from six to ten inches thick.

Some of the farmers attended the Farmers' institute at Millheim Thursday and Friday.

The lumber company of the sunny side of the valley started a new rule; they cut the timber first and then pay. How is it boys?

Miss Sarah Ilgen is on the sick list.

John Wert will soon be ready for business; he has put his saw mill above James Werts, on the old mill site.

Harvey Wert made a business trip to Penns Valley Saturday.

There was a sled load of young people from the east end of the valley came to the west end to have a party. The people of the west end thought they were coal strikers, by the confusion they made and the scribe hopes they got quieted down until they got back to the east end.

Potters Mills.

Mrs. McKinney, who went to Altoona some time ago for treatment is not improving.

Mrs. Kate Armstrong is not improving as rapidly as her friends wish.

The telephone men are off on a vacation until better weather sets in.

Mr. Boob, on the Gilliland farm, who was kicked by a horse a short time ago has not entirely recovered, and is still very weak; his friends hope for his complete recovery.

Wm. Royer, of Illinois, is visiting his brother, T. F. Royer, at Sprucetown.

F. A. Carson's store room was turned into a court house the other night; and fourteen counts produced, and all in favor of J. R. Strong, who is blamed for writing for the Reporter. The case looked serious for a short time and the verdict was, "hang the culprit," but Mr. Goodwin was opposed to capital punishment, whereby the supposed culprit escaped punishment. Boys, be careful whom you accuse for there have been innocent persons hung.

Potters Mills can produce the best orchestra in the state; the gentlemen are, Thomas Palmer, leader; J. H. Bitner, second; John Wilkinson, bass; S. W. Johnson, slide trombone; Reuben Colyer, cornet; Blaine Palmer, organist.

Last Friday night some boys broke nearly all the glass in one of the windows of J. R. Strongs mill. The boys are known and if the glass is not replaced some arrests will be made.

James Stover has gone across the mountains to deliver pictures.

Protracted meeting is in progress at Sprucetown. Presiding Elder Bell will preach Wednesday evening, and Rev. Rishel will be there Friday evening and Sunday.

Luther Smith, one of the business men of Johnstown, spent a few days with his brother and sister in this place.

Miss Anna Bebelhimer has returned from Pottsville and was accompanied by Miss Emily Brow, who will remain a few weeks.

New Insurance Agency.

To the Public:

I desire hereby to remind my friends, and the public in general, that since my retirement from clerkship in the County Commissioners' office I have purchased the general Insurance Agency of John C. Miller, to which I will give my entire attention.

This agency represents a strong line of Standard Fire Insurance Companies; also Accident Insurance; and is the local office for the "NORTH WESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO." which has many large policies in this territory and is recognized as one of the best and cheapest.

When considering the matter of Insurance in any form, you can make your wishes known by addressing me by card, by telephone, or calling personally at my office, 2nd floor Bush Arcade, Bellefonte, Pa., and I will promptly supply you with the necessary information and data.

A portion of your patronage is respectfully solicited.

BOYD A. MUSSER.

Late arrivals, long and short sleeve corset covers; knitted light gauze underwear, very desirable—Garman's.

The Reporter $1.00 a year.

In a Glass of Water.

Put a handful of *glazed coffee* in a glass of water, wash off the coating, look at it; smell it! Is it fit to drink? Give

LION COFFEE

the same test. It leaves the water bright and clear, because it's *just pure* coffee.

The sealed package insures uniform quality and freshness.

Free Cure for Sick Headache.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are a certain cure for sick headache. If taken as soon as the first indication of the disease appears they will prevent the attack. Get a free sample at C. W. Swartz's, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson's, Potters Mills; C. J. Finkle's, Spring Mills, and give them a trial.

Keith's.

Thousands of answers were received to the mixed letter contest given by Keith's New Chestnut Street theatre, and prizes were mailed to each of the ten whose answers were correct. Here is a new one, and ten prizes of front orchestra tickets will be given for the first ten correct answers. Here are four words. "Keith's" is one. What are the other three?

ETNUAGAFTEKTSHRI

The four words form a sentence. One of the four words is the word Keith's. Now find the other three and send your answer to "Editor," Keith's New Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Penna.

Ladie's wool hose, 25 cent quality, an extra good one—Garman's.

Don't Worry.

This is easier said than done, yet it may be of some help to consider the matter. If the cause is something over which you have no control it is obvious that worrying will not help the matter in the least. On the other hand, if within your control you have only to act. When you have a cold and fear an attack of pneumonia, buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and use it judiciously and all cause for worry as to the outcome will quickly disappear. There is no danger of pneumonia when it is used. For sale by C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; C. J. Finkle, Spring Mills.

Japanese and Hudson tablets—extra quality, 5 cents—Garman's.

Last week we announced that we would be ready for business, and now we say . . .

We are in Business

and are well pleased with the patronage given us.

Remember Our Goods Are all NEW

We do not propose to make up our loss by fire by adding profit, but we propose to make up the loss by increase of sales. To do this we will endeavor

To Please Customers.

If you have not been here, come to see us; if you have been here come back.

H. F. ROSSMAN, Spring Mills.

Seasonable Goods Seasonable Prices

We have a line of goods that are entirely seasonable. Ours is everybody's store, with special prices to none—all prices are low enough to be termed bargains.

GROCERIES and— DRY GOODS

are the principal articles now needed in the household. These goods are here and are sold at the lowest possible price.

WOOLEN GOODS

at the right prices. Come to see us.

C. J. FINKLE
Spring Mills, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table in effect May 25, '02.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON EASTWARD.

7.37 a. m.—Train 61. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.40 p. m., New York 2.18 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.15 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.25 a. m.—Train 39. Daily for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Hazleton and intermediate stations. Week days for Lewisburg, Harrisburg, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.33 p. m.—Train 13. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York, 9.50 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

4.54 p. m.—Train 23. Weekdays for Williamsport, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.33 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.05 p. m.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m. New York at 7.12 a. m., Baltimore 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.00 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.3 a. m.—Train 4 daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia 7.22 a. m., New York 9.35 a. m., (10.28 a. m. Sundays,) Baltimore 7.15 a. m., Washington 8.30 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for Dubois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

5.27 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.00 p. m.—Train 67. Weekdays for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor Car and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9.10 p. m.—Train 921 Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	5 50
1 45	5 50	Lewisburg	9 05	5 42
1 58	6 28	Biehl	8 58	5 15
1 57	6 42	Vicksburg	8 55	5 21
2 05	6 50	Millinburg	8 45	5 24
2 16	7 02	Millmont	8 33	5 13
2 23	7 09	Glen Iron	8 26	5 06
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 06	4 41
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	4 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	4 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	4 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	4 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	4 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	3 56
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	3 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	3 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	3 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	3 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	3 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	3 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	3 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a. m., 7.25 a. m., 9.45 a. m., 1.11 5.15 and 7.50 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.40, 9.50 a. m. 10.05 a. m., 5.40 5.32 p. m. and 8.07 p. m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.56 and 10.01 a. m. and 4.55 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.28 a. m., 10.05 a. m. and 4.57 p. m.

J. B HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. K WOOD, General Passenger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 3	No 5	June 23, 1900	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p. m.	Lv. At	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 03	†2 40	†6 45	BELLEFONTE	9 25	5 15	9 25
7 11	2 51	6 56	Nigh	9 12	5 02	9 22
7 16	2 56	7 01	Zion	9 06	4 56	9 16
7 20	3 03	7 07	Hecla Park	9 00	4 50	9 10
7 25	3 08	7 09	Dunkles	8 56	4 48	9 07
7 29	3 09	7 13	HUBLERSBG	8 54	4 44	9 03
7 33	3 14	7 17	Snydertown	8 50	4 40	8 59
7 35	3 15	7 19	Nittany	8 47	4 37	8 57
7 37	3 17	7 21	Huston	8 44	4 34	8 52
7 41	3 21	7 25	LAMAR	8 41	4 31	8 50
7 43	3 23	7 27	Clintondale	8 38	4 28	8 47
7 47	3 27	7 31	Krider's Sp'g	8 35	4 25	8 43
7 51	3 31	7 35	Mackeyville	8 28	4 18	8 38
7 57	3 37	7 41	Cedar Springs	8 22	4 12	8 12
8 00	3 40	7 44	Salona	8 20	4 10	8 30
8 05	3 45	7 50	MILL HALL	†8 15	†4 05	8 25
11 45	8 40		Jersey Shore	5 52		7 40
12 20	9 10	Arr.	Lve	†2 50		†7 10
†12 29	11 30	Lve	Wm'PORT Arr.	2 30		
			(Philad & Reading Ry.)			
7 30	6 50		PHILA	†8 35		11 35
10 40	9 02		NEW YORK	†4 25		7 30
			(Via Philad.)			
10 40		Ar	New York Lv	4 00		
			(Via Tamaqua)			
P. M.	P. M.					

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¼	8¼	2¼	STATIONS.	12¼	7¼	WESTWARD 11¼
PM	PM	AM	Ar. Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 23
6 29	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 14	12 58	8 27	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 25	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 32
6 05	12 49	8 21	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 02
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 10
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte

†Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Acetylene Gas - - -

will light your

Homes
Churches
Stores
Offices

cheaper than Coal Oil by using the . . . . . .

Martindale Acetylene Generator.

For further information and reference address—

J. S. ROWE, Centre Hall.

Representing—
KINNER MAN'F'G Co., Warren, Pa.

TRAILING THE GROUSE.

Tracking the Birds on Snow Without a Dog Is Good Sport.

There is one form of grouse shooting for which I confess a weakness. This is still hunting, or trailing the birds on the snow. When a new snow falls, the woods are like so much clean paper, and the furry and feathered folk are so many unintentional scribblers. Here a wood mouse dotted along, dragging his tail; yonder a hare passed at speed, scared by the red rascal that made these doglike tracks. Small triangles show where squirrels have traveled from nest to storehouse, and larger triangles betray where the cottontails held conference till a soundless winged owl broke up the meeting.

And here, amid the tan leaved dwarf bushes, is something. Oho! The very sight of it makes you grasp the gun tighter, and you begin to peer ahead and to breathe a bit faster. Those trim prints running yonder in true line were made by a grouse. Careful, now—it's fresh as— Look! Did you not see that brown thing dart from the stump to that tuft of dried fern and bush? Steady, now! He must be right there before you, and he'll go straight away to—

"Whur-r-r!" almost behind you.

"Why, how the"— Bing! Bang!

Good boy! The first load 's in that maple fifteen yards from your nose, but the quick second did the business. As to how the—ahem!—he got almost behind you when you had seen him directly in front—that's a way he has. —Edwyn Sandys in Outing.

The Crow That Wears a Fool's Cap.

The following clever way of keeping crows away from a grainfield is used by the farmer of Holland:

He makes some small caps of stout paper and smears around the inner side of the mouth of each some bird lime or other sticky stuff. In these he puts some grains of corn and stands them about his fields by pressing their points into soft earth.

When the crow finds one of these paper caps, he thinks himself in great luck until he attempts to peck at the tempting grain, when, to his astonishment, he finds the cap attached to his head—a regular fool's cap—which will not even allow him to see what course to take if he flies up.

However, he succeeds in reaching some coarse grass or bushes and after much bewildered scrambling and flopping about gets his head out of this undesirable cap and ever afterward avoids the field where there are more of them.

Adam's Birthday.

Formerly Oct. 23 was regarded as Adam's birthday. Theologians of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries wasted much scholarship in efforts to settle both the manner and the date of creation. Dr. John Lightfoot, vice chancellor of Cambridge, a Hebrew scholar of European reputation, published a statement to the effect that, after years of research, he had succeeded in discovering the precise moment when the earth "rose out of chaos" and man made his appearance upon it. This learned divine declared that "heaven and earth, center and circumference, were created all together in the same instant and clouds full of water," and that "this work took place and man was created by the Trinity on Oct. 23, 4004 B. C., at 9 o'clock in the morning."

Alexander's Miserable End.

At a period when most men who succeed are just beginning to mount the first stepping stone of success Alexander the Great was at the summit of his power. With a trained force of less than 40,000 men he had over run all of what was then considered the civilized part of Asia and also Egypt. He overthrew army after army immeasurably his superior in numbers so swiftly that the world was dazzled by the rapidity, scope and magnitude of his achievements. He was looked upon as a sort of demigod. And yet even he was sighing because there were no more worlds to conquer. He perished miserably after a prolonged debauch. His mighty empire melted like a mist under the influence of the rising sun and his life work went apparently for nothing.

He Didn't Buy.

"Waal, some ways I'd like to an' some ways I guess I wouldn't," said honest Farmer Bentover when the suave dispenser of encyclopedias had paused in his siren song. "Ye see, if I was to sign fer that 'ere cyclopedee in forty-seven parts, includin' the index an' appendicitis, I'm sorter afraid I'd hev to work so hard to pay fer it thet I'd be too tired to enjoy readin' it, while if I read it at my leesure, as I'd ort to, in order to git the good of it, I wouldn't hev time to earn the price. So, all things considered, I guess I'll hev to deny myself the privilege, as it were. Looks sorter like rain off to the northwest, don't it?"—Judge.

A Stumper.

"Papa," said Tommy Treadway.

"Now, Tommy," replied Mr. Treadway, "I shall only answer one more question today. So be careful what you ask."

"Yes, papa."

"Well, go on."

"Why don't they bury the Dead sea?"

Discouraging Concession.

"Do you think you could be happy with a man like me?" said Willie Washington earnestly.

"Oh, yes," answered Miss Cayenne after a pause, "I think so—if he wasn't too much like you."—Washington Star.

Natural Sequence.

"He seems down on everybody these days. What's the matter, do you think?"

"Oh, he's down on his luck."—Detroit Free Press.

Centre Reporter, $1.00 per year, in advance.

Jury List.

Those who will serve as jurors for the January term of court have been drawn from the wheel as follows. The session begins Monday, January 26th.

GRAND JURORS.

P. H. Gerrity, foreman, Bellefonte.
P. E. Gutelius, dentist, Millheim.
James Stevens, laborer, State College Boro.
George F. Stevenson, farmer, Patton.
John Carson, laborer, Spring.
Bruce W. Ripka, teacher, Potter.
Sanford D. White, farmer, Taylor.
C. H. Esse, druggist, Milesburg.
E. Z. Confer, farmer, Boggs.
J. Albert Walton, clerk, Philipsburg.
Clement Dale, farmer, College Twp.
Vinton Beckwith, justice, Taylor.
George W. Keichline, farmer, Ferguson.
A. V. Smith, clerk, Bellefonte.
John H. Jacobs, agent, Harris.
J. D. McKinley, laborer, Milesburg.
Robert Musser, tinner, Philipsburg.
Howard A. Ocker, laborer, Haines.
Samuel B. Parker, blacksmith, Philipsburg.
George Stover, carpenter, Haines.
A. Stine Walker, farmer, Ferguson.
A. M. Harter, lumberman, Penn.
Christ Reese Sr., farmer, Worth.
James M. Grove, College Twp.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Christ Decker, farmer, Walker.
J. A. Way, surveyor, Half Moon.
O. E. Heckman, laborer, Ferguson.
William A. Curry, shoemaker, Potter.
N. B. Shaffer, farmer, Potter.
T. M. Barnhart, laborer, Spring.
William Stover, carpenter, Harris.
George Stover, laborer, Miles.
Daniel Daup, farmer, Potter.
M. L. Altenderfer, clerk, Bellefonte.
Charles Whitehall, farmer, College.
Perry Aikens, wheelwright, Boggs.
C. W. Fisher, merchant, Gregg.
J. W. Hartsock, farmer, Patton.
M. S. Graham, barber, Bellefonte.
T. C. Van Tries, physician, Bellefonte.
Charles W. Wolf, farmer, Haines.
William Yarnell, laborer, Patton.
S. S. Grieb, gentleman, State College.
J. Richard Lutz, carpenter, Bellefonte.
John R. McCord, laborer, Rush.
John Walk, carpenter, S. Philipsburg.
Samuel Kreamer, merchant, Centre Hall.
C. U. Hoffer, bookkeeper, Philipsburg.
Harry Royer, farmer, Miles.
Joseph Tressler, farmer, Spring.
D. E. Shultz, furnaceman, Boggs.
J. Benner Graham, shoemaker, Bellefonte.
Joseph Mingle laborer, State College.
D. A. Detrick, R. R. Agent, Walker.
George W. McGaffey, banker, Philipsburg.
David G. Fortney, farmer, Potter.
Benjamin Wingart, farmer, Potter.
Joseph Emerick, farmer, Walker.
Adam Gingher, laborer, Boggs.
J. K. Meyer, miller, Miles.
Elmer Shangraw, engineer, Snow Shoe.
John I. Williams, carpenter, College.
James Kimport, farmer, Harris.
Wilson Cole, blacksmith, Miles.
W. A. Neese, farmer, Gregg.
J. J. Stine, blacksmith, Walker.
George Horner, teamster, Spring.
John Haines, laborer, Haines.
W. E. Confer, barber, Howard.
J. L. Walkey, optician, Walker.
D. K. Kustenborder, Vet. surgeon, Ferguson.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

W. T. Winklebleck, teacher, Haines.
Thomas Hosterman, postmaster, Penn.
Henry Krebs, carpenter, Ferguson.
D. W. Heaton, farmer, Huston.
T. E. Griest, merchant, Unionville.
W. H. Bloom, farmer, Ferguson.
J. B. Schenck, laborer, Snow Shoe.
E. A. Bower, merchant, Haines.
D. J. Meyer, gentleman, Centre Hall.
J. B. Lucas, mechanic, Potter.
William M. Daley, laborer, Bellefonte.
R. D. Bierly, carpenter, Miles.
John A. Hoy, merchant, Patton.
William Quick, farmer, Snow Shoe.
James I. McClure, saddler, Bellefonte.
William I. Blower, farmer, Union.
Henry T. Tibbens, gentleman, Bellefonte.
Samuel Aley, shoemaker, Marion.
Henry Kelley, coal operator, Snow Shoe.
Frank Wythe, painter, Philipsburg.
M. Frank Hazel, farmer, Spring.
James Waddle, farmer, Patton.
Frank Weliver, machinist, Philipsburg.
W. A. Sickle, druggist, Snow Shoe.
John Noll, farmer, Spring.
W. C. Kreamer, farmer, Boggs.
Rudolph Fletcher, weaver, Howard
A. D. Lucas, farmer, Curtin.
George R. Quick, farmer, Snow Shoe.
Harry Kern, laborer, Bellefonte.
R. D. Dougherty, warden, Burnside.
John Heaton, laborer, Liberty.
John E. Yeager, farmer, Curtin.
Edward Shope, foreman, Howard.
Miles E. Osmer, painter, Spring.
Thomas Faxon, engineer, Bellefonte.
Calvin Meyer, laborer, Gregg.
W. M. Dreibelbis, laborer, Benner.
John D. Gill, manufacturer, Rush.
William R. Brschbull, merchant, Bellefonte.

His Two Great Remedies.

"Meddicin chests!" said the old retired skipper, with a snort of contempt. "I didn't 'ave no such tomfoolery aboard my ship when I were a-goin' to sea. Ketch me a-coddlin' of my croo. No, sir! If so be as wun of the 'ands was feelin' queer, I sez to 'im: 'W'ere's the pain? Is it above the belt or below the belt?' If 'e sez it's below the belt, I gives 'im a hemmetic; if 'e sez it's above the belt, I gives 'im a dose o' hepsom sorits. Turn my ship hinto a bloomin' chemist's shop! Not me, sir!" —London Telegraph.

Ointments From Whales.

Spermaceti, which is often used internally in catarrh and other affections, as well as in the form of ointments for wounds and excoriations of the skin, is obtained from the head of a monster of the whale kind which abounds in the south seas, while the highly esteemed ambergris is only a condition of disease in the same animal.

Strategy.

Daughter—Papa did not take the paper to the office with him this morning.

Mother—He didn't? I'll bet it's got a lot of stuff showing how women can trim their own bonnets.—New York Weekly.

Deep.

"I don't see why you call him greedy when he gave you his nice large apple to divide."

"That's just it. Of course I had to give him the biggest piece."

We see others as they are not; ourselves as we should like to be.—Saturday Evening Post.

An infant's vest at 25 cents that is a stunner—Garman's.

See Grant Hoover before you insure.

Continued from first page.

this grave. We naturally wondered who the poor unknown could have been; where from and who and where were his friends; did they know of his death and place of his burial? Some one remarked that it might be the fate of one or all of us, to be buried like this poor soldier, as unknown, isolated or among the unknown thousands in the long trenches on the battlefield. One of the group, cousin William, killed instantly at Deep Bottom, two years later, was buried on the field where he fell, and is one of the legion of Union soldiers who found resting places in unknown, unmarked and lost graves.

In the National Cemetery at Gettysburg there are buried nine hundred and seventy-nine unknown Union soldiers, whose graves are marked; the southern battlefields have much greater numbers. In the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, opposite Washington, D. C., there is a monument which bears this inscription: "Beneath this stone repose the bones of two thousand one hundred and eleven unknown soldiers, gathered after the war from the fields of Bull Run, and the route to the Rappahannock; their remains could not be identified, but their names and deaths are recorded in the archives of their country, and its grateful citizens honor them as of their noble army of martyrs. "May they rest in peace."

Every battlefield, in field or forest, has its quota of dead in unknown, unmarked and lost graves. The plow of the farmer brings to the surface mute and sad reminders of the dreadful days that tried men's souls in the far-away past.

Fruit was now in season, and in view of our very plain bill of fare, it was a most desirable addenda or luxury, much sought after by the always hungry soldiers. One day an apparently well-to-do resident living near camp came to the Colonel and complained that the soldiers were taking his fruit, and asked for a guard to protect his property. A guard was sent to his place, and continuously kept there to watch the fruit. About a week passed by when the planter called on the Colonel again and told him that the guard had now eaten all the fruit and might as well be withdrawn, and this was done.

The Regiment was now divided and stationed at different points along the Northern Central Railroad to guard the road against the raiding Confederates. Company B, under Captain Weaver, was sent to Glencoe, five miles north of Cockeysville. Four companies, under Major Fairlamb, were sent to Gunpowder river, about four miles north of Cockeysville and near the railroad bridge crossing that river, which by the way, was one of the wooden railroad bridges lately burned by Confederate scouts, now rebuilt.

Four companies and regimental head quarters remaining at Cockeysville, the Colonel commanding, James A. Beaver, remaining in immediate charge. While Company A, to which the writer belonged, moved down the railroad and went into camp at Lutherville, Maryland, four miles south of Cockeysville, and eleven miles from Baltimore.

Here we had a jolly time, and the days passed rapidly and pleasantly. Here we went through the incipient stages of real soldier life and gradually forgot "in toto" all the cares and worries of civil life, and only the soldier knows what this means. When the mind is free from all care and worry, that often makes life so burdensome and hard to bear. None of the comrades will ever forget this delightful freedom from the cares so inseparably associated with civil life. All wants were provided for; the grub, the clothing, the medicine, even down to weapons, powder and balls; everything free and plenty, brought to us without even individual request.

There was free foraging in all seceded states, but Maryland had not seceded, and if foraging was done and it was found out, punishment followed, and whenever a "raid" was reported an investigation was made as far as possible to the satisfaction of the complainant, (and the soldiers) as the following case will illustrate:

A planter living near Major Fairlamb's camp on Gun Powder river had several hives of honey stolen from his apiary one night and suspicion pointed toward the Major's camp. The planter came in and entered formal complaint with the Major, who told him that if his men had stolen the honey he would hunt them down and make examples of them. Just remain here a few minutes, said the Major, and I will call out a guard and we will search the camp. The Major went to the company headquarters and instructed the orderlies to notify their men that in a few minutes he would search every tent for stolen honey, on the complaint of a planter who was waiting at headquarters, and woe to them in whose tent he found honey, he said.

The Major returned to headquarters, where the guard was in waiting. Come now, he said to the planter, we will search the camp. They did search the camp to the satisfaction of the complainant, but found no honey. The planter said that he was sorry he had put the Major to so much trouble, and was now convinced that the soldiers had not stolen the honey. He thought the same gang of niggers that stole his poultry had also stolen the honey. But the Major afterward said to the boys: "Don't you steal any more honey."

Mrs. Johanna Soderholm, of Fergus Falls, Minn., fell and dislocated her shoulder. She had a surgeon get it back in place as soon as possible, but it was quite sore and pained her very much. Her son mentioned that he had seen Chamberlain's Pain Balm advertised for sprains and soreness, and she asked him to buy her a bottle of it which he did. It quickly relieved her and enabled her to sleep which she had not done for several days. The son was so much pleased with the relief it gave his mother that he has since recommended it to many others. For sale by C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; C. J. Finkle, Spring Mills.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That sundry citizens of the county of Centre will present their petition to the court of Quarter Sessions of Centre county, on Saturday, the 7th day of February, at ten o'clock, a. m., representing that the Bellefonte, Aaronsburg and Youngmanstown Turnpike Road Company, beginning at what is known as the Old Fort Hotel in Potter Township, Centre county, where the same intersects with the Centre and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Road Company, and extending eastward through the Township of Potter, and village of Spring Mills, through Gregg Township, and borough of Millheim, Penn Township and Haines Township, through the village of Aaronsburg and Woodward, to what is known as the summit on Four Mile Run, in said last named Township, and being at the boundary line between Centre and Union counties, is for the entire distance above named, located in the county of Centre, and that it would be for the best interests of the people of the county for said Turnpike to become a public road, free from tolls and toll-gates, and praying the Court to appoint a jury of five reputable citizens under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, approved the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1887, and its several supplements; said jury to view and condemn said Turnpike for public use, free from tolls and toll-gates, and to assess the damages to which the owners of said Turnpike may be entitled.

N. B. SPANGLER,
January 8, 1903. 4t. Attorney for petitioners.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Lydia Neese, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ROBERT W. NEESE,
Jan. 22 Executor, Spring Mills, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Jeremiah Stover, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

M. L. RISHEL, Administrator,
Farmers Mills, Pa., January 15, 1903.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Samuel Long, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LEWIS KORMAN, Administrator,
Penns Cave.

LOST—A red heifer, aged about eighteen months, has horns, and hog ring in one ear. The same strayed from the premises of the undersigned during the first part of November, or the reabouts. NEWTON YARNELL,
Linden Hall, Pa.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—A house and lot, at Centre Hill. The property contains five acres, and upon which is erected a good dwelling house, stable and outbuildings; also two gardens and fruit trees. It is a very desirable home.
29nov6t MRS. W. W. ROYER, Centre Hill, Pa.

TAX NOTICE.—The undersigned, tax collector of Potter township, will call on the taxables in his district between this and the middle of January, and requests all persons in arrears to be ready for settlement. A. P. Hosterman,
December 10, 1902.

FOR SALE.—Millheim threshing machine, complete; windmill and two-horse chopper. E. C. HARTER, Spring Mills, Pa.

WAGON FOR SALE—A new one-horse wagon, box and lock complete, cheap,—$30.00 cash.

JOHN L. McCLENAHAN,
January 8, 1903. 5t. Centre Hall, Pa.

The peculiar cough which indicates croup, is usually well known to the mothers of croupy children. No time should be lost in the treatment of it, and for this purpose no medicine has received more universal approval than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Do not waste valuable time in experimenting with untried remedies, no matter how highly they may be recommended, but give this medicine as directed and all symptoms of croup will quickly disappear. For sale by C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; C. J. Finkle, Spring Mills.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

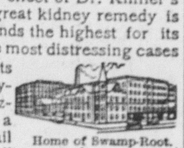
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghampton, N. Y., on every bottle.

KREAMER & SON.

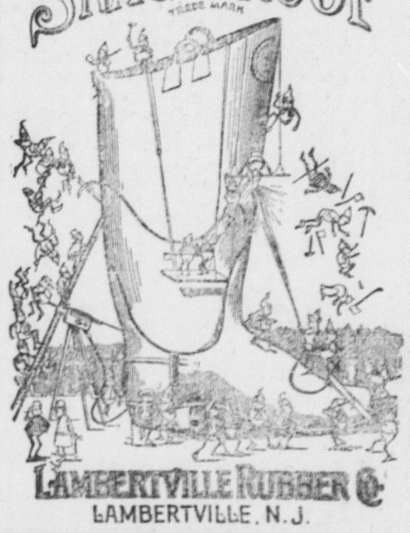
A fine full line of . . .
LADIES' & MISSES' SHOES.

A Complete line . . . .
MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOES.

Please do not forget our . .
FINE LINE OF CARPETS.

Kreamer & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.

"SNAG-PROOF" TRADE MARK



LAMBERTVILLE RUBBER CO.
LAMBERTVILLE, N. J.

Why not buy a sensible
Holiday Present

Buy a Pair of Fancy Slippers, Rubbers, Boots or Shoes. A fine line of these goods bought especially for the Holieay Trade.

Come to see our stock before you make your Holiday Purchases. The prices are an object.

Spring Mills, Pa.
P. V. S. STORE.

Goods exchanged for Produce. . . .
C. A. KRAPE.

The Lamp of Steady Habits

The lamp that doesn't flare up or smoke, or cause you to use bad language; the lamp that looks good when you get it and stays good; the lamp that you never willingly part with, once you have it; that's

The New Rochester.

Other lamps may be offered you as "just as good"—they may be, in some respects, but for all around goodness, there's only one. *The New Rochester.* To make sure the lamp offered you is genuine, look for the name on it; every lamp has it. (300 Varieties.)

Old Lamps Made New.

We can fill every lamp want. No matter whether you want a new lamp or *stove,* an old one repaired or refinished, a vase mounted or other make of lamp transformed into a **New Rochester,** we can do it. Let us send you literature on the subject.

We are SPECIALISTS in the treatment of diseases of Lamps. Consultation FREE.

THE ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 38 Park Place & 33 Barclay St., New York.

A Stock of Furniture To Suit All Tastes

Making up a Stock of Furniture to suit all tases is no small task, but I have succeded. The popularity of my store as a destributing center of—

BEAUTIFUL

WELL - MADE

FINELY FINISHED

Furniture never diminishes. The satisfaction expressed by those who have bought here is gratifying to us, and an additional recommendation to intending purchasers. I am anxious to secure your Furniture Trade, I don't disguise the fact at all, and I am willing to make an extra effort to have you pleased.

I am absolutely positive of my ability to save you money.

Special attention given to the direction of funerals —the most approved embalming methods employed.

MILLHEIM, PA. **S. M. CAMPBELL.**
COMMERCIAL and BELL TELEPHONES.

A Farmer or His Son

or a townsman will be hired by us at $60 MONTHLY and expenses, or 30 per cent. commission to take orders for our Farm Seeds, Fruits and Flowers. We sell four grades of fruits, so any competition can be met. Our stock warranted. You do not deliver or collect. Can devote all or part time. We pay you each week. Good chance to earn money this winter. Write for free outfit at once.

Perry Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

GRANT HOOVER

Controls sixteen of the largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the world.

The Best is the Cheapest.....

No mutuals; no assessments.

...Money to Loan on First Mortgage

Office in Crider's Stone Building,

Bellefonte, Pa.

☞ Telephone connection.

Livery . . .

D. A. BOOZER, Prop.

Centre Hall - - Penn.

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.

H. G. STROHMEIER,

CENTRE HALL, ... PENN.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

HIGH GRADE . . .

MONUMENTAL WORK

in all kinds of

Marble AND Granite.

Don't fail to get my prices.

DR. SMITH'S SALVE for chilblains, etc. Sent by mail for 25 cents. The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

DROVE GERMANS AWAY

A Venezuelan Bombardment That Turned Out a Failure.

ONLY THREE MEN WERE WOUNDED.

Panther Shelled Fort San Carlos, Which Commommands the Entrance to Maracaibo, and After an Hour's Exchange of Shot and Shell, Retired—The Commandant Claims He Forced the Warship to Retire.

Maracaibo, Venezuela (By Cable).—The German cruiser Panther shelled Fort San Carlos, at the entrance to Lake Maracaibo, for one hour. The fort returned the fire with four guns. The Panther withdrew in the direction of Curacao.

Fort San Carlos is 22 miles from Maracaibo, and commands the entrance of the lake or inner bay.

The correspondent here has received the following letter from General Bello, the commander of the fort:

"Sunday afternoon at 12.30 Fort San Carlos was attacked and shelled, without any provocation on our part, without previous notification or the delivering of an ultimatum, by the German cruiser Panther, which tried to force an entrance. After a fight lasting an hour, during which the fort used only four guns, the Panther was obliged to abandon the fight and retreated in the direction of Curacao. The fort has suffered no damage, and only three men were wounded'.'

There have been popular demonstrations on the streets here as a result of the shelling of the fort.

SURPRISE IN WASHINGTON.

Another Attack on Venezuelans Was Not Expected.

Washington (Special).—Official Washington received the news of the bombardment of Fort San Carlos by the German cruiser Panther with the greatest astonishment.

No one in official circles would comment on it, and Secretary Hay, who just returned home from New York, had not learned the details of the engagement. Count Quadt, a charge of the German Embassy, is still in New York, and inquiries at the Embassy brought no information on the subject.

It has been supposed here that nothing more than a peaceful blockade would be maintained after the agreement of all parties concerned to submit the case to The Hague tribunal. The bombardment of Puerto Cabello, before an agreement of any kind was reached, and because of an attack on English sailors by Venezuelans, created less surprise.

BIG GUN IS FIRED.

New 15-Inch Rifle, Largest in America, Does Well—20-Mile Range.

New York (Special).—The most powerful gun ever built in America, a huge 16-inch coast-defense rifle, was successfully tested at the Government proving ground, Sandy Hook.

It was fired three times in the presence of several hundred army officers, a few civilians and Congressman Gillette, of Massachusetts, who was invited as a member of the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee.

General Crozier said the tests showed the gun was an absolute success and proved that 16-inch guns could be furnished whenever the country wanted them.

The gun cost $100,000. It was said that it undoubtedly would be mounted at Sanday Hook. General Crozier said that while its range at its highest elevation was about 20 miles, it could be used to hit objects at a distance of only four or five miles. Objects farther away could not be seen.

General Crozier made a speech just before the first shot was fired in which he said the gun was planned sixteen years ago, and was authorized by Congress to ascertain if guns of that size could be built when needed. He warned those present that the weapon might burst, as the charge of smokeless powder was by far the largest ever fired. The gun was the greatest step in advance yet taken in ordnance.

READ HIS OWN MESSAGE.

Gov. La Follette, of Wisconsin, Urges Legislature to Pass Anti-Trust Act.

Madison, Wis. (Special).—Both houses of the Wisconsin legislature met in joint session at 2 o'clock, when the Governor's message was read. Governor LaFollette read the message in person. He devoted much space to matters pertaining to railway taxation and the control of freight rates in Wisconsin.

On the subject of trusts, the Governor said: "I desire to emphasize for your attention the importance of providing most specifically the form and manner for enforcement of such laws as you may enact for the prevention of illegal combinations within the State, to restrain the operations in this State by such combinations organized elsewhere, and for the punishment of violators of such laws."

The Governor strongly urged the enactment of a law against the paid lobbyist.

4714 Perish at Andijan.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The official figures show that 4714 persons lost their lives and that 33,112 houses were destroyed as a result of the recent earthquakes at Andijan, Russian Turkestan.

Conditions of Arbitration.

Berlin (By Cable).—In the negotiations which are about to begin at Washington, Great Britain and Germany, as the result of further correspondence, are quite determined that the irreducible condition of arbitration is that President Castro shall pay or give collateral security for the sums already specified. The powers will not consent to raising the blockade until Venezuela complies with this unalterable condition. The allies place the responsibility for further delay upon Venezuela.

THE LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

Domestic.

The delayed steamer St. Louis, of the American Line, arrived at New York and the passengers landed thoroughly indignant at the company. During the voyange an indignation meeting was held and resolutions passed denouncing the company for sending them across the ocean on a crippled ship.

Five sailors belonging to the Minneapolis, at League Island Navy Yard, had a dangerous ride on a floating cake of ice in the Delaware River. Their rescue was very dramatic.

The Hanover National Bank moved into its new building and $65,000,000 was carried safely through the crowded streets of New York.

The Ohio Society of New York gave a banquet to Secretary Hay. Many of the diplomats from Washington attended.

Mrs. James R. Booth, wife of a prominent Philadelphia attorney, committed suicide at a hotel in Atlantic City.

In his testimony in New York before the Interstate Commerce Commission Mr. August Belmont, former president of the Louisville and Nashville Road, did not know that John W. Gates had secured possession of a majority of the stock of the road until he was actually in control.

At Riverhead, L. I., Louis A. Disbrow was acquitted of the charge of killing Clarence Foster at Good Ground on the night of June 9. The verdict was reached by the jury after brief deliberation.

In a speech before the National Live-stock Association in Kansas City Hon. W. M. Springer said that the incorporation of the Beef Trust had been prevented by the power of public opinion.

The will of Dr. Bushrod James, of Philadelphia, makes provision for establishing a free hospital in that city for the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear.

Testimony was given at the Glenn court-martial in Manila of horrible tortures inflicted upon American prisoners by the Filipinos in Samar.

Two hundred shoecutters are on a strike at Lynn, Mass., because of alleged grievances. Their strike affects 3,000 hands in the factories.

The overdue steamer St. Louis was sighted off Nantucket Shoals slowly steaming toward New York.

Because of the coal famine there is great suffering among the sick at Schenectady, N. Y.

Sentences of two years and six months were imposed at Freehold, N. J., on Dr. Hendricks and former Justice of the Peace Stanton for conspiracy to secure possession of the estate of the late H. M. Bennett.

President Spencer, of the Southern Railway, gave testimony in New York before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the merger case of the Louisville and Nashville and the Atlantic Coast Line.

Deeds transferring six coal mines in the vicinity of Springfield, Ill., to an Eastern syndicate were filed for record, the consideration being about $1,000,000.

The executive committee of the Board of Home Missions of the Reformed Church of the United States of America is in session in Pittsburg.

Six Americans who served in the Columiban Army and who returned to San Francisco report rough experience.

Mrs. Caroline Churchill Miller, wife of former United States Senator Warner Miller, died in New York.

Foreign.

John Redmond, M. P., in an address at Edinburgh, said he believed a measure would soon be adopted that would settle the Irish land question and heal the wounds of centuries.

The Russian note in reply to that of Great Britain on the sugar convention says she considers the latter's contentions as an interference with her domestic legislation.

The members of the American Embassy and a number of French officials attended the banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

The Sultan's troops had an unimportant conflict with the Pretender's forces in Morocco.

The French Chamber of Deputies, after a lively debate, supported the policy of Premier Combes in enforcing his order to priests in Brittainy forbidding the use of the Breton dialect in preaching and catechising.

Capt. Alder Nicholls confessed in St. Johns, N. F., that he cast away the schooner Bessie Dodd for the insurance money, and implicated Mr. Jarrett, who shipped the cargo of fish she was carrying.

The German Reichstag adopted a resolution asking the government to denounce treaties with countries where the most-favored-nation clause was injurious to German interests.

Ten thousand dollars has been subscribed for the prosecution of Whitaker Wright and others involved in the failure of the London and Globe Finance Corporation.

Premier Coloman de Szell announced to the Hungarian Parliament the increased duties provided by the new Austria-Hungary ausgleich.

The official figures show that 4,714 persons lost their lives in the recent earthquake disaster at Andijan, Russian Turkestan.

Dr. Jean Charcot announced in Paris the plans for an Arctic expedition which is to be exclusively French.

Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm of Germany arrived at St. Petersburg on a visit to the Czar.

A Russian torpedo boat traversed the Dardanelles with the sanction of the Sultan.

The Berlin socialist paper, the Vorwaerts, publishes the story of an attempt by the political police to bribe an employe of the paper to betray the secrets of the office.

Financial.

Price of cut nails advanced 5 cents on 1000 pounds.

Lehigh Valley is earning 15 per cent. on its $40,000,000 capital stock.

The Gould group of stocks is the easiest of manipulation on the list. They are in excellent control.

It is reported that the United States Steel Company will buy the Eastern Steel Company's plant at Pottsville.

Country banks are pouring money into Philadelphia and New York as rapidly as it flowed the other way six weeks ago.

EXPLOSION ON BATTLESHIP

Six Men Are Killed and Several Others Wounded.

MAGNIFICENT DISCIPLINE SHOWN.

The Accident Occurred on the Massachusetts While off Culebra Island Engaged in Target Practice—Explosion Was Due to Accidental Discharge of Percussion Prime While Breech of Gun Was Open.

San Juan, Porto Rico (Special).—Six men were killed and four others were wounded, two of them probably fatally, by the explosion of a powder charge of an 8-inch gun on board the United States battleship Massachusetts while at target practice off Culebra Island.

The explosion occurred in the starboard after 8-inch turret, shortly before noon, and was due to the accidental discharge of a percussion primer while the breech of the gun was open. The full charge exploded in the turret and killed or injured all the crew of the gun, numbering nine men. Ensign Ward K. Wortman, who was in charge of the turret, escaped injury, though he was standing near the scene of the explosion.

Magnificent discipline was immediately shown by the officers and crew of the battleship. Capt. Harry Lee, commanding the marine guard of the vessel, and Ensign Clarence A. Abele immediately flooded the turret with water and Lieut. Charles F. Hughes and Gunner Kuhlwein went below to the magazine, picking up powder charges, and prevented further explosion, while Lieut. William C. Cole and Gun Captain Soneman entered the turret and withdrew the charge from the other gun, whose breech was open. The survivors of the gun's crew when rescued were burned, mutilated and nearly dead.

One man whose clothing was on fire, jumped overboard.

In less than a minute after the explosion three streams of water were pouring into the turret, preventing the charge in the other eight-inch gun from exploding.

A funeral service for the men who met their death was held on board the Massachusets, Chaplain Wright officiating. Afterwards a procession was formed on shore and proceeded to the military cemetery of Porto Rico, where the interment took place. The regimental band of the garrison of Porto Rico took part in the ceremony. Admiral Higginson and the officers of the Massachusetts were at the graveside, where military honors, and also Masonic honors for one of the dead, were rendered.

EDITOR SHOT IN COLD BLOOD.

N. G. Gonzales Wounded By Lieutenant Governor Tillman.

Columbia, S. C. (Special).—Mr. N. C. Gonzales, editor of the State and widely known throughout the South, is at the Columbia Hospital in a critical condition as the result of a pistol wound inflicted by Mr. James H. Tillman, lieutenant-governor of South Carolina. The shooting occurred on Main street, just at the intersection of Gervais street, in full view of the State Capitol. It was an awful tragedy, in broad daylight, on the most frequented street and corner in Columbia. It was just a few moments before 2 o'clock when the cry was passed along the streets that "Jim Tillman had shot N. G. Gonzales." The announcement went like a thrill through all Columbia, and there was a rush towards the scene of the tragedy to learn the facts and the condition of the distinguished editor. The office of the State is on the same block as the scene of the shooting, and it took only a few moments for a throng to assemble in front of the newspaper building. The excitement and the indignation on the streets was intense.

MAYOR SENT TO PENITENTIARY.

With Other Officials of Brooklyn, Ill., Was Guilty of Malfeasance.

Brooklyn, Ill. (Special).—The trial of Fred F. Vanderburg, Mayor; William D. West, City Clerk, and John Strycklin, Commissioner of Streets of Brooklyn, charged with malfeasance in office and a conspiriacy to defraud the city by carrying dummies on Strycklin's payroll, which has been on in the St. Clair County Circuit Court for the last four days, came to an end when the jury returned a verdict, finding all three men guilty. Vanderburg was given two years in the Penitentiary and a fine of $500; Strycklin received one year and was fined $250, and the punishment of West was left with the Court.

Steward Swept Overboard.

New York (Special).—The Cunard Liner Lucania arrived from Liverpool and Queenstown and anchored in quarantine at midnight. The Lucania had a very stormy passage with strong westerly gales and high, dangerous, confused seas. On Monday, January 12, an enormous sea boarded the steamer and flooded the saloon deck on the portside. The tremendous body of water filled up the decks and swept overboard the deck steward, Frank Hardy; knocked a passenger down, and tumbled him about so violently that he was badly cut about the head. All efforts to save the deck steward was rendered futile by the tempestuous condition of the weather.

Consular Service Bill.

By a vote of 7 to 6 the House Committee on Foreign Affairs decided to report favorably the bill introduced by Representative Adams providing for the reorganization of the consular service, with modifications.

Claims Powers is Innocent.

Louisville, Ky. (Special).—The Courier-Journal's staff correspondent at Frankfort, Ky., says that J. R. Matthews, First Assistant Secretary of State under Caleb Powers, made an open statement there in the presence of witnesses, that five men were responsible for the murder of Governor Goebel. "There may be others," he said, "but I am satisfied that these men conspired to kill Goebel. Caleb Powers was my chief. I believed him innocent then, and I do to this moment."

WITH THE NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

House of Representatives Refuses to Authorize an Insurance Bureau.

At the end of a struggle, which prolonged the session until after 6 o'clock, the House passed the substitute for the Senate bill to establish a Department of Commerce and Labor. The vote stood 137 to 40. All the Republicans and 29 Democrats voted for the bill.

In committee of the whole the Democrats and a sprinkling of Republicans, led by Mr. John B. Corliss, struck out the part of the bill providing for a Bureau of Insurance. By a piece of parliamentary strategy Mr. William P. Hepburn, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, sought to have this provision restored, but the opposition stood fast and he was overcome. The Democrats then attempted to recommit the bill, with instructions to report back a separate bill for the creation of a Department of Labor, but the motion was lost. The only other substantial amendment was one to authorize the President to transfer the Interstate Commerce Commission to the new department.

Coal From Canada and Elsewhere Can Be Imported Free of Duty.

For one year all coal will be imported practically free of duty, and for all time hereafter anthracite coal is on the free list.

The House passed the bill granting for one year a rebate of the full duty on all coal imported into the United States, and when the bill reached the Senate that body added an amendment before adopting the bill, by which anthracite coal shall be forever on the free list. Both the prompt action of Mr. Aldrich in accepting the House bill and his concession to Mr. Vest, who has been making his fight for free coal, created an agreeable surprise. There was no hard and fast defination of just what shall be regarded as anthracite coal, so that it is quite possible that after the period of the rebate expires all coal not showing 92 per cent. of carbon will again be held as dutiable under the Dingley law. But for the next 12 months coal is practically on the free list, and it is not impossible that if the American coal mines succeed in eking out an existence during that period, in spite of foreign competition, that Senator Aldrich and his colleagues will hesitate before they oppose a motion to keep coal on the free list permanently.

Would Punish as Extortionists.

A bill was introduced by Representative John C. Bell providing that any producer, dealer, transporter, agent or other person in any territory of the United States who shall join with any other person or persons for the purpose of raising the price of any article of food or fuel, or its carriage and handling, shall be guilty of extortion. A maximum penalty of $5,000 fine or imprisonment for one year is provided.

Millions for Naval Academy.

The Naval Affairs Committee of the House adopted by an almost unanimous vote. Mr. Mudd's proposition to appropriate an additional $2,000,000 for the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Mr. Mudd made a strong argument in favor of the increase, which, he said, was required to meet the increased cost of building materials and to make the Academy what it should be, "the grandest and best of its kind in the world." This increase will raise the total amount appropriated for the Academy to $10,000,000.

For 25 More Battleships.

Representative Joy of Missouri introduced a concurrent resolution directing the House Committee on Naval Affairs to prepare a bill for the construction of 25 additional battle-ships, at a cost of not more than $5,000,000 each. Mr. Joy said:

"With $700,000,000 in our Treasury, we certainly are able to build a navy which will make it absolutely certain that we can enforce the Monroe doctrine."

Contagion Among Live Stock.

Senator Warren, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported the House bill increasing the powers of the Secretary of Agriculture in the prevention of the increase of contagious diseases among live stock. The committee recommends the adoption of an amendment to the bill making violation of the provisions of the proposed law a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Larger Postoffice at Lynchburg.

Representative Carter Glass has introduced a bill, carrying an appropriation of $60,000, for the enlargement of the postoffice building at Lynchburg, Va. There is under consideration a proposition to dispose of the postoffice building to the city and to erect a new Federal building, but this has not yet taken definite shape.

Statues of Eminent Texans.

Senator Culberson presented to the Senate a recommendation from Governor Sayers, of Texas, tendering to the United States statues of Gen. Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin, to be placed in Statuary Hall at the Capitol, to represent the State of Texas.

Investigation of Mining Interests.

An amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill appropriating $100,000 for the investigation of the mining interests of the country by the Geological Survey was introduced by Senator Perkins.

In the Departments.

The Statehood Bill, the Immigration Bill and the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty will demand the attention of the Senate.

The flagship Mayflower, with Admiral Dewey and his fleet staff aboard, arrived at the Washington Navy Yard from Culebra.

President Roosevelt will make an extended trip through the West in the spring. He will spend most of his time hunting in the wild regions of Colorado and Montana.

The latest accident bulletin, just issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, shows that for the quarter ended September 30, 1902, 263 persons were killed and 2,613 injured in train accidents, while the total number of railroad casualties was 845 killed and 11,163 injured.

The House Naval Committee acted favorably upon construction of three large battleships and one cruiser.

A BIG DEAL IS RUMORED

The Pennsylvania, It Is Said, Will Get the New York Central.

ALL RAILROAD EXPERTS CREDIT IT.

Wall Street Brokers Inclined to Doubt—Significance of Recent Big Moves by A. J. Cassatt—Pennsylvania Railroad Mileage East and West of Pittsburg is 8,058, and New York Central is 10,387.

New York (Special).—Wall street does not fully credit a story revived that the Pennsylvania is to absorb the New York Central railroad system. Neither does it fully credit the rumor that the Pennsylvania will in a few weeks be in control of the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

With practical railroad men outside Wall street, who are watching President A. J. Cassatt's big moves in the development of the Pennsylvania system, these rumors find more credence. They profess confidence that Mr. Cassatt's next coup will see the Pennsylvania in Boston and that the acquisition of the New York Central will be accomplished in time, though possibly not for a year or more.

These men regard it as a logical development of the Pennsylvania system that it should reach the Atlantic not only at New York and Montauk Point, but at the New England metropolis as well. They feel sure that sooner or later the New York Central will become part of the system.

It is taken as somewhat confirming these rumors that the Pennsylvania is about to increase its capital stock so largely.

"It is a pretty idea in this day of interesting combinations," said a financial expert. "There is a standing policy of harmony which neither party will disturb. When the Pennsylvania has completed its improvements in this city some kind of a working agreement may be made with the Central, to say the least.

"It would be a gigantic undertaking for any company to gather together the scattered stock of the Central and the large holdings of the Vanderbilts and perfect a satisfactory absorption of them."

"The New York Central and the Pennsylvania," said another broker, "are working on well-defined plans in this city, each to intrench itself more securely and to perpetuate its identity. The statement that the Vanderbilt family would not be averse to parting with the management of their great system seems to me to be erroneous. Their inborn love of railroad affairs would never permit of the passing of the Central interests from their hands."

Bearing out the harmony idea between the two roads is a dispatch from Philadelphia today in which officers of the Pennsylvania call the reports from Detroit of trouble between the Central and Pennsylvania pure nonsense. It adds that the interests of both roads are too great and too varied to permit of a wrangle between them.

CRUELTIES OF FILIPINOS.

Several American Sympathizers Were Buried Alive.

Maila (By Cable).—Six officers who served in the Island of Samar testified before the court-martial which is trying Major Edwin F. Glenn, of the Fifth Infantry, on the charge of unlawfully killing seven prisoners of war in Samar. The witnesses mostly detailed the enemy's acts of barbarity, such as burying persons alive, mutilating live and dead persons and torturing and murdering prisoners and natives in sympathy with the Americans.

The defense produced an order of General Lucban, directing the use of poison against Americans.

The court admitted as evidence the captured report revealing additional features of the plot which led to the Balangiga massacre.

The witnesses agreed that the policy of Brigadier General Jacob H. Smith was necessary and that it ended the insurrection in Samar.

Captain Smith testified that the friendly natives who were refugees in the mountains in his district petitioned to be allowed to return to the town and promised to support the Americans. Captain Swaine, said the witness, told General Smith they would die of starvation if left in the mountains, and General Smith, the witness added, said, "Let them die. The sooner they are dead the sooner we shall have peace."

No Chewing Gum, No Work.

St. Louis (Special).—Because of an order issued by their foreman that they must refrain from chewing gum during working hours, 65 girls, employed as band wrappers for the Samuel Cupples Envelope Company, went on a strike and refuse to return unless the decree is withdrawn. The foreman says there is no objection to the girls chewing gum during the noon hour, but there is objection during working hours.

107 Deaths from Plague.

Mazatlan, Mex. (Special.—There have been 107 deaths from the plague since January 1. The deaths on January 15 numbered seven, and many new cases are reported. Most of the ladies of the higher class have left the city, and hardly any women are seen on the streets. Trade is reduced to the lowest possible point. Great disappointment is felt in the non-arrival of serum on the steamer from Guayamas.

Identified as "Buch" Clark.

Chicago (Special).—The second of the robbers who held up a Burlington train near Marcus, Ill., on August 5 and murdered one of their companions to prevent betrayal, was positively identified at the Pinkerton office as Thomas Clark, known as "Butch" Clark, one of the most daring and notorious criminals in the country. By members of the train crew Clark is recognized as the one who placed the pistol at the head of the wounded bandit and blew out his brains.

GERMANY MAKES DENIAL.

Is Not Trying to Buy the Panama Canal—Note Sent to U. S.

Berlin (By Cable).—The German government has sent a note to the United States relative to the report that Germany is seeking to acquire Colombia's interests in the Panama Canal Company, affirming that the report is utterly baseless, and, it is understood, expressing the opinion that Germany's commerce would be benefited by the construction of the canal by the United States.

Washington (Special).—It is learned at the State Department that Ambassador Tower has received from the German Foreign Office an unequivocal denial of the statement that found some currency a few days ago to the effect that the German government was endeavoring to secure control of the Panama Canal franchise. The Ambassador's advice did not credit the German government with any feeling for or against the canal enterprise, but it is gathered that the state of the public mind in Berlin, certainly in commercial circles, is favorable to American construction because of the benefits expected to accrue to German shipping engaged in trade on the Pacific and on the west coast of South America.

It is said at the State Department that there is no change in the status of the negotiations with Colombia respecting the canal. Great impatience is exhibited at the delays and failure of Colombia to accept the terms held out, and pressure is being brought to bear to hasten a conclusion, so that the President, before adjournment of the present Congress, may have acquired control of either the Panama or the Nicaragua routes, and be in a position to begin the work of construction.

To Get Loan From Seligmans.

Willemstad, Curacoa (By Cable).—United States Minister Bowen is empowered, it is rumored, to close with a New York syndicate represented by J. & W. Seligman & Co. for a loan to Venezuela of $25,000,000. The money thus raised is to be used to pay off all foreign claims. The Venezuelan government will guarantee the loan with import duties.

Hotel Guests in a Panic.

Chicago (Special).—Fire which broke out at an early hour here destroyed a large manufacturing block at Canal and Madison streets, causing a loss estimated at $100,000, and caused a panic among the guests of the Grand Central Hotel adjoining. For a time it was feared that the hotel would be destroyed, and many inmates fled in scant attire into the street.

He Became a Human Torch.

Franklin, Pa. (Special).—During a shortage of coal the Eclipse Oil Works has been compelled to use oil fuel. While firing the boilers F. J. Peters' clothes became saturated with oil, and later, when he opened the furnace door, the flames leaped through the door and set fire to his clothes, burning him so badly that he died.

Forgotten in a Fire.

Williamsport, Pa. (Special).—Mrs. Daniel Rowland was burned to death and her husband was fatally injured by leaping from a third-story window at Berwick, Pa. A fire started from an explosion in a drug store on the first floor, and the firemen did not know anyone lived on the third floor until Rowland jumped from the window. His wife was found dead in her bedroom.

Daring Escape of Convicts.

Bay Minette, Ala. (Special).—Frank Edwards, a member of the Miner-Duncan gang, of Birmingham; Clint Mobley and Gilbert Allen, a one-armed negro, all convicts, made a daring escape from the Hand Lumber Company's stockade at De Live. Edwards secured a pistol and going to one of the guards commanded him to hold up his hands. They began firing together, the guard receiving two slight wounds. Edwards then made a dash for a locomotive standing near, where Mobley was ready at the throttle. With a good start they went through the line to the end of he switch and then took to the woods.

Feared Blindness, Died.

Philadelphia (Special).—Made desperate by the knowledge that he would go blind if he followed his trade as a tailor and unable to get work at anything else, Max Horn committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid in his room in this city. He was dead when the door of his room was forced at noon, and an empty bottle, labeled carbolic acid, lying by his side explained the cause. On the table was a note, written in Hebrew, which was concluded with the sentence: "Good-by to the world." Horn was about 28 years old. He came from New York four months ago.

Twelve Killed in Explosion.

Nanimo, B. C. (Special).—A terrific explosion occurred at the Hamilton Powder Company's works, Departure Bay. George Simonetta, James Fulforte and 10 Chinamen were killed. Only one body—that of a Chinaman—was recovered. The others were blown to fragments. Guncotton in a storage house exploded first, the concussion starting other explosions in a drying house 400 feet away, where the chief loss of life occurred. The ground was excavated to a depth of six feet where the building stood. The building was blown into kindling wood and scattered, with fragments of human flesh, over several acres.

Spark Fell in Powder Keg.

Pittsburg (Special).—John Mulgrez, a Slav miner, and his wife, living at Sturgeon Station, near McDonald, Pa., were fatally injured and their house wrecked by an explosion of a keg of gunpowder. Mulgrez was filling a can when a spark from the kitchen stove fell into the keg. In the explosion which followed Mulgrez was blown through a window and his wife was hurled 12 feet against a wall. Both were burned from head to foot and will die. The house took fire and was badly damaged.

GARDEN AND FARM

A CLEAN FARM.

It is a noticeable fact that but few farmers seem to care about the appearance of their farms farther than is absolutely necessary to make the crops. With some no effort is put forth to destroy a weed unless it is in the track of the plow. Not a fence or a gate kept in repair farther than may be necessary to restrain the stock. A clean farm is not only one that has a cleared up appearance, but one where there is a destruction of all weeds that take life and strength from the grasses and cultivated crops. A weed will give back to the land the strength that it takes from it in growing, but it does not stop there; it makes a strong effort to propagate itself in the hundreds of seeds that it scatters. To a thrifty farmer there is a degree of pleasure in noting the strong rich growth of a weed. It tells him there is strength of soil where it grows that he can turn to his own use. But there is no pleasure to him in the full development of the weed, for he sees in it an evidence of carelessness on his part. A weedy farm gets a bad name that the owner cannot rid of as long as he lets weeds grow, for a weedy farm generally means a shiftless man. When a farm is allowed to grow up in weeds, whether from favorable weather, the expense of cutting, or a lack of interest, the farmer is the loser. Weeds will, in time, restore life and strength to worn out lands, but there is no living profit meantime; they are too slow. Grasses and clovers will do the work with much more speed and profit, and a neat pasture adds much to the appearance of the farm. Some men consider full grown ragweed a benefit to the soil, and a protection to the grass and clover in winter. Does it never occur to them that ragweed, either dead or green, cannot add to the attractiveness of the farm? While I find it almost impossible to keep down weeds, I do not let them grow because I attach any value to them above what I could get from the growth of plants that are useful for forage and food.

A pasture may be enhanced in beauty by irregular outline and indulating surface, but a field for cultivation is more attractive with level surface and parallel fences. It does not add to the beauty of a farm to allow the fences to be overgrown with vines and bushes. It is a good thing for the young farmer to cultivate the habit of keeping things in shape about his fields and buildings, and it is a habit that develops to his advantage. If there are stones on the surface of the land, they should be gathered with wagons or sleds; what are left may be put into small piles over the fields, or in the fence corners, to be removed some other time. Stones are brought up with each plowing, but if the farmer forms the habit of picking them up as he passes over his fields, the habit sticks to him like a bur. When the farmer takes his mower seat to cut a heavy piece of meadow, there is great satisfaction in knowing that there is not a stick or stone in the whole field to check his work. One of the hardest corners to keep in order is the place where refuse lumber and broken rails are kept. These pieces accumulate very rapidly, specially where rail fences are going out of use. Old boards are often kept and moved about until they are worn out with travel and weather. It is much better to gladden the heart of your wife by turning all this stuff into stove wood while it is solid. This clearing out adds much to the neatness of the premises.—John M. Jamison, in The Epitomist.

PROFITS FROM KEEPING SHEEP.

The sheep is primarily a meat-producing animal, and needs to be bred and fed for that purpose. It involves changes in methods from those prevailing when the wool did pay for the feed. There is no reason at all why men who have been accustomed to keeping sheep and have their farms and their buildings equipped for their management should not continue to keep them. They may need to change the type of their flock, but more probably need to change their method of growing them. Mutton cannot be made profitably on the skimping plan that did secure profits when wool was forty cents a pound. The profit is in the lamb, and the earlier in its life it can be marketed the greater the profit. There are thousands of lambs in this and adjoining states that should be marketed this month that their owners do not realize are ready for market, and will keep until fall, and probably sell for less than they will bring now, for they will not be any heavier and, being older, will be worth less, because as an animal increases in age its ability to make gain out of feed consumed decreases.

Lambs that weigh sixty-five pounds or above should be sent to market at once. A ewe old enough to produce a lamb can be purchased for what it will bring, and in that way the producing flock be doubled. I know of no other stock that brings returns so quickly and surely with so little labor and so little risk as a good flock of ewes.

Then the immediate dollar is not all to be considered in farm operations. A farmer's capital is not wholly gauged by his bank account. The improvement in fertility and character of the herbage of the farm are important results that follow the keeping of sheep. They eat a wider range of herbage than any other animal, and carry fertility to the higher points of the field. It takes a rich corn farm to insure profits from hog feeding, but a farm will constantly grow more productive under sheep. Two ewes to the acre will pay as good rent for land as anything else, and do it with very little labor.—H. P. Miller, in Ohio Farmer.

ECONOMY OF SHELTER.

By actual experiment it has been demonstrated that the saving of food by means of good shelter is equal to the cost of the shelter in a short time Pigs, when provided with good shelter and warm quarters (by experiment made), fattened on much less food than was required to simply keep the unprotected animals alive. The comparison is an important one. In the first place, the animals not properly provided with suitable accommodations not gaining in weight at all, really destroyed or wasted all that had been provided them, for the food was converted into heat, in order to give the animals protection that should have been furnished with boards and shingles. In the one sense it might be asked whether feeding an animal on the products of the farm, which require labor in order to be produced, is cheaper than the shelter which, when once erected, lasts for a number of years and does service for successive seasons. The quality of the shelter is as important as the quality of the feed. A pig fed occasionally on a mass of bulky provender containing but little nutrition, certainly is not expected to do as well as one that receives a plentiful supply of all that is needed to promote growth, health and condition, and neither should it be expected that a shelter which allows the cold to enter, or the water to leak in, can properly protect the animal against the rigors of winter and the moisture of early spring. Good, warm, dry quarters lessen the quantity of food required for bodily heat, and should any surplus food above that required for warmth be fed it will be converted by the animal into healthy growth, and add so much actual value to itself, but if the shelter is such that the animal is compelled to depend upon the food for heat the food so fed is a loss and an expense. Nor is it in the winter only that shelter should be provided. All seasons have their disadvantages in that respect. Warmth in winter and sufficient ventilation in summer should be allowed. In fact, the comfort of the animals should be considered. In feeding an animal the object is profit, and every advantage must be taken if the profit is to be increased.—Philadelphia Record.

STARTING IN BUSINESS.

Should these lines be read by any one who contemplates engaging in the poultry business, but who has no practical experience along that line, let me offer a bit of advice. It is this: Do not be in a hurry to purchase a poultry plant. Perhaps the story of one man's experience in this direction may appropriately be told here. He was a commercial traveller, whose extended route permitted him to visit his home only once a month. His several visits to poultry plants where the the business is carried on on a large scale convinced him that there was money in it, and during the year which followed he spent much time formulating plans for entering the poultry business as a breeder of market and fancy fowls, which seemed to answer all the requirements he had decided his farm must possess. The purchase of the property was made, the man resigned his place, and moved his family from his city home to the farm. Modern poultry houses and yards were erected and a large number of fowls were purchased.

It was then that his troubles began. As he knew practically nothing of the feeding and care of poultry, disease entered the flock, and one misfortune followed another in quick succession until not more than half his fowls remained. He found the greatest difficulty in securing the services of competent help. The yield of farm produce was small. To make a long story short the man disposed of his farm at a loss and resumed his position on the road, with some radically changed ideas regarding farming and poultry raising.

The moral I am attempting to point is that it is much wiser for the person who contemplates engaging in the poultry business to lease for a year the quarters which suit him and start in business in a small way. Every trade has to be learned, and it will not do to attend too expensive a school.—Harry M. Doty, in New York Tribune Farmer.

Shell Fish and Disease.

The relation between infection of shell fish with disease-producing microbes, and the subsequent production of illness through consumption of these mollusks, admits of no question according to a scientist, who writes for the London Chronicle. Cases of typhoid fever have been traced to the eating of polluted oysters, and cockles have also fallen under the ban of medical officers of health, by reason of their liability, when infected, to convey disease to consumers. Dr. Nash, of Southend, has had cases of typhoid produced by cockles which were gathered at Leigh. Their examination at the Jenner Institute revealed the fact that they contained not only the microbe of typhoid fever, but certain other bacilli belonging to the "colon" type—a group, it may be added, distinctive of sewage matter. Cockles are eaten after being boiled, but it would appear that boiling does not necessarily kill the microbes, because the heat cannot reach all parts of the cockle (or it may be all parts of the mass being boiled) in sufficient degree. It is important that these facts should be recognized, and acted upon in the interests of the public health.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

International Lesson Comments For January 25.

Subject. Paul's Counsel to the Thessalonians, I Thess. v., 14-28—Golden Text, I Thess. v., 21—Memory Verses, 16-18—Commentary on the Day's Lesson,

I. Christ's second coming (vs. 1-11). The first part of this chapter stands in close connection with the last six verses of chapter 4. The two paragraphs touch upon two different aspects of our Lord's coming, viewed first as it concerns departed Christians, and then in its relation to men living upon the earth. The former passage supplies comfort respecting the dead in Christ, the latter enjoins watchfulness and preparedness upon the living. Paul's teaching concerning the return of the Lord Jesus from heaven had very deeply impressed the Thessalonians, but his views had been greatly misunderstood. The day of the Lord's coming (v. 2) no doubt "includes not only His coming at the end of the world, but all the special manifestations of that coming, as at the day of death and the destruction of Jerusalem (see Matt. 24)."

II. Rules for the sanctified life (vs. 12-22). In verses 12 and 13 he urges them to properly love and esteem their ministers. 14. "Brethren." This exhortation applies to ministers and laymen alike. "The weak." A man may be weak in his judgment or in his character. There may be a lack of information or a lack of capacity to understand the truth. Such people need the assistance of those who are strong. We can "support" others with (1) our sympathy, (2) our prayers, (3) our example and (4) our counsel.

15. "See that none," etc. Some one has said, "Evil for evil is beast like; evil for good is devil like; good for good is manlike; good for evil is godlike." Retaliation betrays a weak, ignoble and cruel disposition. "He is below himself who is not above an injury." "Small souls alone hold grudges." "But ever follow," etc. The true Christian always renders good for evil. The line of conduct here outlined is to be pursued both within and without the church. No follower of Christ will intentionally harm any man.

16, 17. "Rejoice alway." He who would always rejoice must pray without ceasing. Paul had learned the secret that "in sorrow endured for Christ's sake there is hidden a new spring of joy." See Rom. 5: 3-5; 2 Cor. 12: 10, and the words of Christ in Matt. 5: 10-12. To rejoice is not only a duty, but a privilege. The Christian has the fountain of joy within him. "Pray." True prayer springs from the heart. It includes (1) an acknowledgement of God, (2) thankfulness, (3) confession, (4) entreaty. It is our duty to pray because (1) it is commanded, (2) because it tends to impress us with a sense of our dependence upon God, (3) because it is the means by which we commune with God, (4) because it is made the condition of our receiving from God. Prevailing prayer (1) springs from a sense of real need, (2) is earnest, (3) is humble, (4) is importunate, (5) is offered for specific blessings, (6) pleads the promises and rests in them as the ground of all faith.

18. "Give thanks." Even in persecution we should thank God that we are considered worthy to suffer for Christ. "Prayer and thanksgiving are the two wings of the soul by which it rises upward to God."

19, 20. "Quench not." Since the Spirit may be quenched he is a fire, as appeared on the day of Pentecost (Acts 2: 3). This emblem sets forth the sudden and vehement activities of the Holy Spirit, with His gifts of warmth for the heart and light for the mind, and His power to kindle the human spirit. "The gift of the Spirit was then existing, deep and powerful, in the young Thessalonian church," and they were here commanded not to forbid those who under divine inspiration stood up to reveal mysteries or speak with tongues. But the command is universal. Whatever hinders the work of the Spirit in ourselves or others is here forbidden. The Spirit is quenched by depreciation, neglect or sin.

21, 22. "Prove." On the other hand, do not accept as genuine all that may claim to be genuine. It is our duty to probe, test, try all such manifestations and "hold fast" only the good. But the exhortation here is capable of the widest application. We are to discern between truth and error, and sift the chaff from the wheat. "Hold fast." We should never allow the good to slip from us. "Buy the truth and sell it not." To do this will take a strong effort on our part. "Abstain." Not only hold fast the good, but abstain from and renounce the evil which may have been detected as a result of proving all things.

III. Sanctification promised (vs. 23, 24). 23. "God of peace." "Peace is the sum of all spiritual blessings that man receives and experiences." The apostle prays that the God of peace might sanctify them wholly. The Thessalonian Christians were truly regenerated; they had had a genuine conversion (see chap. 1), and yet they needed entire sanctification. "Sanctify you wholly." The work of sanctification was begun in conversion, and now it was their privilege to be made complete—to be sanctified wholly. Sanctification signifies, 1. Separation from sin. 2. Consecration to God—the setting apart from a common to a holy use. 3. "It is the act or process of making holy." 4. "It denotes the result of this process—the state of one who is made holy." "Spirit—soul—body." That is, the whole man. "It is not necessary to regard spirit and soul and body as three distinct logical divisions of man's nature." But if it seems desirable to distinguish between soul and spirit, then the spirit must be regarded as the highest part of man, by which alone man possesses intelligence and is enabled to apprehend God, and the soul as the seat of the affections, passions and appetites. "Yet we are to conceive of them as one indivisible and spiritual being, called also the mind and the heart, but usually designated as the soul." "Be preserved," etc. From this we see that this experience of entire sanctification is for this life.

24. "Will do it." This settles the matter. The God who has faithfully called us to holiness is ready to make us holy, and Peter in Acts 15: 9 tells how the experience was obtained by both Jews and Gentiles. He says their hearts were purified "by faith."

IV. Concluding words (vs. 25-28). 25, 26. "Pray for us." St. Paul frequently made this request. If he, in all the strength of his gifts and his office, felt his dependence on the prayers of the church, how much should we? "Kiss." This, the usual sign of affection between kindred and near friends, appears to have been quite universal in the primitive church, but the custom gradually died out during the Middle Ages. To-day we have the "handshake," which answers all purposes.

27, 28. "Adjure you." Literally, I put you upon oath to do this. "The grace," etc. This is St. Paul's usual form of final benediction. "It contains all spiritual good that one Christian can wish another."

Good Work of Life Savers.

Two hundred and eighty-eight life boats are now controlled by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, which last year granted rewards for saving 490 lives from shipwrecks on English coasts.

Rich Soil of China.

A square mile in the rich river-valleys of China will support 3,840 persons.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: Collections are notably prompt at all leading centers, bearing testimony to the strong financial position of the nation's industries at the opening of the year. Distributing of merchandise is heavy, and manufacturers are pressed for prompt delivery. Orders for spring goods come forward freely, and in many lines there is more than a simple business in fall weights. The fuel situation is still the one seriously disturbing element, rendering abnormally high the cost of manufacturing and restricting the purchasing power of almost the entire population. Fortunately, this comes at a time of exceptional prosperity. Railway freight rates were advanced, and one result will be a loss of exportation from Eastern cities, the traffic being deflected to New Orleans.

In the iron and steel industry the most significant event of the week was the discussion regarding the profit sharing proposal by the leading producer. Inadequate supplies of coke are still restricting operations. Contracts for the new year were made at $4 a ton, but prompt deliveries often commanded $6 or $7, and at Chicago sales were reported at $10. Pig iron continues scarce, prices generally advancing during the past week, and the expected advance of $1 a ton was made in wire products. There is a vigorous demand for structural material to be used in bridge work and car shops. Another year of unprecedented activity in this industry is confidently expected.

New England producers of footwear are busy on spring orders. Exceptional activity in rubber goods has reduced supplies to an unusually low point. Some varieties of leather have advanced slightly. Exports of hemlock sole continue heavy.

In dry goods the best event, as to cottons has been the continued buying for export, which has exceeded expectations very largely. The print cloth market has been very firm. As to woolen goods, prices are fully maintained at the opening level of the season.

Failures for the week numbered 350 in the United States, against 373 last year, and 24 in Canada, compared with 27 a year ago.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Spring clear, $3 25a3.45; best Patent, $4.65; choice Family, $3.90.

Wheat—New York No. 2, 79¾c; Philadelphia No 2, 77¾a77¾c; Baltimore No 2 79c.

Corn—New York No. 2, 57c; Philadelphia No. 2, 52a53c; Baltimore No. 2, 53c.

Oats—New York No. 2, 40c; Philadelphia No. 2, 40a41c; Baltimore No 2, 42½c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $18.00a19.00; No. 2 timothy, $18.00a18.50; No. 3 timothy $16.00a17.00

Fruits and Vegetables.—White Potatoes—With receipts less liberal and quite an improvement in the demand, the market rules steady and firm. Apples—all good to choice fruit trees of fungus are in good demand. Cabbage—with quite a falling off in the receipts, there is a much firmer feeling on all good to choice stock. Sweet potatoes are in ample supply for present needs; the market rules quiet but steady. We quote: Cabbage—Danish large, per ton $8.00a9.00; domestic, per ton $6.50a7.50 Potatoes—Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bu 62a65c; Eastern per bu 62a 65c; Eggplant, Florida, per orange box $1.00 a1.25. Onions—yellow, per bu 70a75c; red, per bu 60a65c. Celery, per doz 25a40c. Apples—Eastern, good to choice, per brl $1.75a2.75; Western, do do do do do $1.60a2.50; No. 2 all kinds $1.00a1.25. Sweet Potatoes—Potomac yellow, per brl $2.50a2 75; North Carolina, yellow, $2.25a2.50; Eastern shore yellow, $2.00a2 25. Yams, yellow, $1.50 a1.65.

Butter, Separator, 30a31c; Gathered cream, 28a 29c; prints, 1-lb 31a32c; Rolls, 2-lb, 30a31c; Dairy pts. Md., Pa., Va., 28a29c.

Eggs, Fresh-laid eggs, per dozen, 28a29c.

Cheese, Large, 60-lb, 14a14½c; medium, 36-lb, 14¼a14⅝; picnics, 28-lb, 14¼a14¾c.

Live Poultry, Hens, 11a12c; old roosters, each 25a30c; Turkeys, 14a15c; Ducks, 12-13c

Hides, Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60-lbs and up, close selection, 11a12c; cows and light steers 8¾a9c.

Provisions and Hog Products.—Bulk clear rib sides, 9¾c; bulk shoulders, 9¾c; bulk bellies, 10¾c; bulk ham butts, 10c; bacon clear rib sides, 10¾c; bacon shoulders, 10¾c; sugar-cured breasts, 12¾c; sugar-cured shoulders, 10¾c; sugar-cured California hams, 10c; hams canvased or uncanvased, 12 lbs. and under, 14¾c; refined lard tierces, brls and 50 lb cans, gross, 10¾c; refined lard, half-barrels and new tubs, 11c.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Cattle, Mostly 15a20c lower, good to prime steers $5 40a6 80; medium $3 00a5 50; stockers and feeders $2 00 a4 60; cows, $1 25a4 50; heifers $2 00a 4 85; Texas-fed steers $3 75a4 .85 Hogs, Mixed and butchers $6 30a6 65; good to choice, heavy $6 70a6 90; Sheep, sheep and lambs slow to lower; good to choice wethers $4 25a4 75; Western sheep $4 00a5 90.

East Liberty, Cattle steady; choice $5 75a5 90; prime $5 40a5 60. Hogs, prime heavy $6 70a6 80, mediums $6 65; heavy Yorkers $6 60a6 65. Sheep steady, Best wethers $4 00a4 25 culls and common $1 50a2 00; choice lambs $5 75a6 00.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

New York buys sausage casings in Armenia.

Minneapolis is the second largest Scandinavian city.

The American sewing machine is popular in Mesopotamia.

Aluminum is superior to any stone for sharpening cutlery.

The Muirhead system of wireless telegraphy has been operated satisfactorily across 300 miles. On the bluff back of Cape Cod four 250-foot towers have been built for Marconi.

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BELLEFONTE, PA.
F. A. NEWCOMER, Prop.
Heated throughout. Fine Stabling.
RATES, $1.00 PER DAY.
Special preparations for Jurors, Witnesses, and any persons coming to town on special occasions. Regular boarders well cared for.

Spring Mills Hotel

SPRING MILLS, PA.
GEORGE C. KING, Prop.
First-class accommodations at all times for both man and beast. Free bus to and from all trains. Excellent Livery attached. Table board first-class. The best liquors and wines at the bar.

Old Fort Hotel

ISAAC SHAWVER, Proprietor.
Location: One mile South of Centre Hall.
Accommodations first-class. Good bar. Parties wishing to enjoy an evening given special attention. Meals for such occasions prepared on short notice. Always prepared for the transient trade.
RATES: $1.00 PER DAY.

Penn's Valley Banking Company

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W. B. MINGLE, Cashier
Receives Deposits . .
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THE
AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS

How Can I Keep Up with the Times?

IT is pretty hard to keep well informed on the political news, the scientific news, the literary news, the educational movements, the great business developments, the hundreds of interesting and valuable articles in the hundreds of excellent magazines. About the only way it can be done by the average busy man and woman is to read a magazine like "The Review of Reviews," and, as it is the only magazine of the sort, it is a good thing to send $2.50 for a year's subscription.

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Everybody's Shoes Are Here . . . .

Every kind of Boot and Shoe for everybody—men, women, children and the babies, and for every business, every dress and every sport and pastime use. Whether you walk or ride play golf or ball, whether you fish or hunt, dance or go a-bicycling, or whether you like to be dressed up and keep so, we have Shoes for all these uses and for all these purposes.

Our Boots and Shoes are the very best, and our prices the very least.

Agent for W. L. Douglas' $3.00 and $3.50 Shoe for Men, and Queen Quality the famous $3.00 Shoe for Women.

If you want correct Footwear, come to headquarters for it.

Mingle's Shoe Store,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Lutheran—Centre Hall, morning; Union, afternoon; Georges Valley, evening.

Reformed—Tusseyville, 10:30 a. m.; Centre Hall 2:30 p. m.

Presbyterian—No service. Sabbath school at 1:30 p. m.

Methodist—Centre Hall, morning; Sprucetown, afternoon; Spring Mills, evening.

Who Did It?

South side sportsmen are indignant over the fact that a deer was killed in the region of the Bear Meadows. Woodsmen found the entrails unmistakably that of a deer, but who did the deed is a mystery.

Must Have Larger Orphanage.

The present Odd Fellows orphanage at Sunbury is so overcrowded that a committee has been appointed to draw plans and raise money for the erection of a new building that will cost between $30,000 and $40,000 and that will accommodate 200 children.

Sheriff Suffers a Stroke.

David Wilson, sheriff of Huntingdon county, was stricken with paralysis last week, and is not expected to recover. Mr. Wilson, although a Democrat, enjoys the rare distinction of having been elected sheriff of Huntingdon county three times. He is seventy-three years old.

Potter Township Caucus.

The Democratic caucus for Potter township will be held Saturday, from 2 to 4 o'clock, in the school house at Centre Hill. The offices to be filled are tax collector, two overseers, two school directors, two supervisors, auditor and town clerk, together with the election officers from each district.

Engineer Killed.

W. G. Dyke, engineer on the Nittany Valley railroad, Friday evening was instantly killed. The engineer was hauling two engines and a number of cars of coke, when he ran into some empty coke cars. The fireman, Mr. McKinley, was thrown from the engine but was not injured to any extent. This is the first accident of the kind recorded for the road.

Not Suffering for Fuel.

Centre Hall is one of the places that is not suffering for want of fuel. The coal dealers have been able to supply the demand for fuel for business places, churches and schools, and such individuals who cared to burn coal in preference to wood. Heretofore coal had been used largely to heat the homes of the rural districts, but the demand from that source is very light on account of the extravagant price.

Marriage Licenses.

Thomas Stonebreaker, Rush.
Daisy Strange, Rush.

John M. Strunk, Bellefonte.
Cecelia Johnson, Bellefonte.

Harry H. Peters, Milesburg.
Josephine C. Crain, Milesburg.

Reuben H. Albright, Philipsburg.
Helen Poorman, Philipsburg.

R. Crittenden, Bellefonte.
Emilie A. Van Billiard, Bethlehem.

H. S. Wilson, Smoke Run.
Gertrude Brubaker, Smoke Run.

S-Cat.

Out in Joliet, Ill., cat shows are creating considerable excitement these winter days. The Reporter readers will have an interest in a cat show recently held there because Mrs. Philip Mersinger was one of the prize winners. The Joliet Daily News in giving an account of the same says:

"The voting for the Lambert cup waxed fast and furious last night and Mrs. Mersinger triumphantly carried off the trophy, but whether it was Kitsypapa or his mistress who was the most popular is a matter of doubt. Kitsy was debarred from the general competition on account of his extra toes."

Meeting of County Grange.

Pomona Grange of Centre county will meet in Grange Arcadia Friday. Two sessions—forenoon and afternoon. All fourth degree members are invited.

A Rare Bargain.

Our regular $4.50 Cabinets for a short time for $3.00. A discount of 33⅓ per cent. This is not an advertising dodge but a straight tip. If you want pictures now is your opportunity. At Centre Hall every Friday.

W. W. SMITH.

A New Service.

The North American will conduct a telephone information service. Every evening beginning at 6 o'clock a summary of the news of the day will be sent out over the Bell telephone wires, and will be posted in the larger towns of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Delaware. The nearest bulletin to Centre Hall will be Lock Haven.

College of Music.

Parents desiring their children to have thorough instruction in Music, and well cared for, can find no better place than the College of Music at Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa. Pupils from ten years old and from the beginner to the advanced are admitted. Terms begin May 4, June 15 and July 30. For catalogue address

Jan. 22, 1903. 4t. HENRY B. MOYER.

Fell into Creek.

Mrs. Kate M. Carson, of Potters Mills, was seriously hurt by a fall received while stooping to dip water from a creek near her home. In falling she struck her head against a stone cutting a gash that required stitching, and was otherwise bruised. The wound was dressed by Dr. H. S. Alexander. Considering all, her condition is as good as can be expected.

Entertainment Jan. 31.

The young people of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal church will give an entertainment in Grange Arcadia Saturday evening, January 31. The entertainment will consist of three plays, entitled "The Trouble at Satterlees," "The Mischievous Nigger" and "The Persecuted Dutchman," and will be performed by male and female characters. The young people have been practicing for some time, and there is no doubt but that the entertainment will be entertaining from start to finish. Admission 10 and 15 cents.

County Committee.

Ex-Sheriff Brungart, chairman of the Centre County Democratic Committee, called his committeemen to the Brockerhoff house Thursday of last week to discuss things political. The chairman spoke in an enthusiastic manner, as did also Senator Heinle, Col. J. L. Spangler, Editor George R. Meek and J. L. Dunlap.

The business brought before the committee was the appointing of the delegates to the county convention, and naming the executive committee. The latter committee is as follows: J. L. Spangler, W. C. Heinle, C. M. Bower, P. Gray Meek, E. L. Orvis, Chas. R. Kurtz, J. C. Meyer, W. H. Noll, S. W. Smith, F. P. Musser, John T. McCormick, Dr. F. K. White, Dr. W. U. Irwin, John A. Woodward and E. A. Humpton.

The committee were the guests of the chairman, who had previously arranged for a sumptuous dinner.

LOCALS.

Milton Strayer, aged eighty years, died at Smullton.

W. A. Sandoe and J. Frank Smith are candidates for borough tax collector.

Entertainment by the young people of the Epworth League in Grange Arcadia Saturday evening, January 31.

Republican caucus will be held in Reesman's shop Saturday evening to nominate a Republican borough ticket.

J. J. Arney, of near town, was one of the Potter township representive farmers who attended the institute at Millheim.

Wm. Martz, of Tusseyville, one of the young farmers of that section who is making the business pay, was a caller Tuesday.

The roads are in very bad condition. At many places they are chock full of snow, and at others the snow has all disappeared, making travel tedious.

Ira Grossman, of Penns Cave, was in town Thursday of last week. Mr. Grossman is making preparations to give the large peach orchard of Messrs. Mingle and Arney special care.

Rev. W. H. Schuyler is assisting Rev. Finney, at Shade Gap, in conducting a series of meetings. This is in accordance with a plan adopted by Presbytery, that each of their ministers aid a fellow worker.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Bigler Shaffer, east of Centre Hall, Sunday entertained Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Keller and son Roy, and Mr. and Mrs. Foster Shearer, all of Zion, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Rote, of near this place.

Jacob Markle, of Oak Hall, is demonstrating what can be done in the line of bee-keeping. During last season his workers manufactured nearly a quarter ton of sweets. There should be more apiarists in every community. Besides the profit to bee-keeper, the bees' aid in distributing pollen is not inconsiderable in value.

LOCALS.

Fresh fish—Star Store.

Ladie's Fleece lined hose, with light colored feet—Garman's.

Sale of personal property of K. N. Odenkirk Saturday at 1 p. m.

Rev. and Mrs. Christine today (Thursday) will return to their home in Hardin, Ohio.

J. D. Keen, of Penn township, killed a hog that dressed seven hundred and seventy-seven pounds.

W. D. Shoop is in Jeannette, Westmoreland county, where he is engaged in a large grocery store.

Dr. Riter spent several days this week in the vicinity of Lock Haven doctoring sick horses and cattle.

Mrs. Wm. J. Wilson, of Howard, visited her son, Thomas G. Wilson, in this place, several days, returning home Saturday.

Wm. E. Confer has been appointed postmaster at Howard, and C. J. Sigmund was appointed to a similar position at Salona.

Miss Carrie Spicher was called to Pleasant Gap Wednesday morning on account of the death of her aunt, Mrs. Michael Spicher.

John Odenkirk, son of Mr. and Mrs. Porter Odenkirk, whose serious illness was mentioned last week, has improved very much.

Wm. Goodhart, of near Spring Mills, is suffering from what appears to be a light stroke of paralysis, which has slightly affected his speech and arms.

One of the prettiest calendars for 1903 that reached this office is that of the Equitable Assurance society of the U. S., represented by E. K. Smith, of Oak Hall.

John A. Strunk, of Pleasant Gap, for a number of years a resident of Potter township, will move to Kansas in the spring, having purchased a farm in that state.

M. L. Rishell, Esq., of Farmers Mills, was a caller Tuesday on his way to Bellefonte relative to business in the estate of Jeremiah Stover, late of Gregg township, of which he is administrator.

Boyd A. Musser, former commissioners' clerk, who has opened an insurance office in Bellefonte, advertises his business in the Reporter. Mr. Musser will be found to handle only the most reliable companies.

O. K. Love and his son-in-law, Henry Shuey, of Lemont, were callers Monday. Mrs. Love is a sufferer from paralysis, and has not been able to speak for almost a year. At present she is able to do some reading.

J. S. Showers, of near Tusseyville, was a caller Saturday to have the date of his sale changed. Mr. Showers has been to Oak Grove, and got a good position as section boss on the railroad, in which work he had previously been engaged.

Theodore Boal, of Boalsburg, recently purchased the Dr. Hale farm, at Oak Hall, upon which John Kline is tenant. A portion of this farm will be added to the Boal farm, and another section to the Foster farm, now occupied by John Stein.

Among the young men who called at the Reporter office recently was George Felding, of Linden Hall, one of the patrons of the Reporter. Mr. Felding states that his brother William is conducting a restaurant at 128 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. James Armstrong, of Potters Mills, Wednesday was unfortunate in falling and receiving a severe injury to her hip, from which she suffers greatly. Mrs. Armstrong has been confined to the house for several weeks suffering with an attack of erysipelas, from which she has not recovered.

Henry Zeigler, who for a number of years has lived on the George VanTries farm near Linden Hall, next spring will moved to Penn's Cave, having decided to retire from farming. The farm vacated by him will be occupied by Charles Wright, of Stormstown.

The vacancy in the Civil Engineering Department, at Pennsylvania State College, caused by the resignation of M. A. Pond, has been filled by J. E. Kirkham. Mr. Kirkham graduated from the Missouri University in 1895 and since then has been actively engaged in bridge engineering.

The body of G. W. Moist, thirty-two years old, was found along the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad about two miles east of Ryde station, Mifflin county, Thursday of last week. Moist was in the habit of going to Lewistown on freight trains, and it is supposed that it was while on one of these trips that he met his death.

Wm. L. Runkle and Wm. Grimm, office men of the Knoxville Land Improvement Company, both of Pittsburg, stopped in Centre Hall Wednesday on their way from the inauguration. Mr. Runkle is a son of C. D. Runkle, also of Pittsburg. He left Centre Hall about thirteen years ago, and has been in Pittsburg about eleven years, having spent the remainder of the time in Philadelphia.

Is He Dead?

Bill: Hey, John! John!!

Fresh fish—Star Store.

Laundry soap at 5 cents per pound, 40 per cent. below price—Garman's.

THE INAUGURATION.

Governor Pennypacker Takes Oath as Governor of Pennsylvania.

Inauguration day has passed into history and will long remain a vivid local memory. The imposing ceremony Tuesday, which marked the installation of Governor Pennypacker, the parade which converted the streets of Harrisburg into the theatre of one of the most striking pageants witnessed at the State Capital for many years.

In the carriage that bore Governor-elect Pennypacker from the Executive Mansion to the scene of his inauguration were Governor Stone, Justice D. Newlin Fell, of the Supreme Court, and Hon. Benjamin K. Focht, chairman of the Joint Legislative Inaugural Committee; after this came the carriage bearing Lieutenant Governor Gobin; his successor, Hon. William O. Brown; Rev. E. H. Leisenring, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church at Chambersburg, and Hon. George Kunkel, of Harrisburg chairman of the House Inaugural Committee. Then came the conveyances in which were the Judges of the local Courts, the President Pro Tem of the Senate, the Speaker of the House and other dignitaries. The military part of the escort, headed by Major General Charles Miller and his staff, Adjutant General Stewart and other officers of the State soldiery in their trappings of gold lace and martial accoutrements heightened the effect of the spectacle. On the stand were Mrs. Pennypacker, the three Misses Pennypacker and Aubrey Pennypacker, the latter a student at the University of Pennsylvania.

At the conclusion of the prayer by Rev. Leisenring the certificate of election of Judge Pennypacker as Governor was signed by the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, was read by Chief Clerk of the Senate E. N. Smiley, and then Justice Fell, arrayed in his robes of office, administered the oath.

The cabinet, so far as announced, is as follows: Attorney General, Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia; Secretary of Commonwealth, Frank M. Fuller, of Fayette; Superintendent of public Grounds, Thomas J. Stewart, of Montgomery.

Attend the Caucus.

It is the duty of every Democrat to attend the caucus of his party, select good men for the office and see that they are elected. The caucus nominee should receive the united support of his party. Political success in the county, state and nation depends much upon the actions of the local caucus and the unity of the party at the February election.

DEATHS.

JOHN C. HAINES.

John Ambrose Haines, a resident of near Woodward, died beginning of this week, aged about sixty-five years. Deceased was a brother of Mrs. Alfred Hosterman, of Centre Hill, and was engaged in farming.

MRS. A. A. SCHRECKENGAST.

Mrs. A. A. Schreckengast died at Tylersville of cancer, aged 42 years. She is survived by her husband and one son and by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Greninbler. The funeral took place Saturday morning from the Reformed church.

WILLIAM McCLELLAN

William McClellan died at his home in Pine Grove Mills, after a long illness, and was almost blind. Several years ago he suffered an attack of locomotor attaxi that made him helpless and slowly ebbed his life away.

He was born in Adams county, Pa., fifty-three years ago, where he spent his younger days as an iron worker.

MRS. REBECCA FISHER.

At the advanced age of eighty-two years and from infirmaties caused by that age, Mrs. Rebecca Fisher died at her home in Unionville last week.

Surviving her are two sons and three daughters, namely: George W., of Half Moon township; Samuel W., of Dungarrin, Huntingdon county; Sallie, Nannie and Mary, at home.

HOMER HARRY.

Charles Homer Harry died at his home in Smullton from the effects of an accident which occurred in Potter county more than a year ago, at which time he was struck by a falling tree which injured his spine. He was entirely helpless after the accident, although treated at various hospitals. His age was twenty-nine years.

MRS. MARY C. DAVIDSON.

At the age of ninety-five years, Mrs. Mary C. Davidson, sister of Col. James F. Weaver, of Milesburg, died in Chicago. The remains will be interred in Bellefonte this (Thursday) afternoon. Deceased was the widow of Wm. Davidson. Two daughters survive, Mrs. Nolan, of Chicago, and Mrs. James Lipton, of Abeline, Kansas.

MRS. MICHAEL SPICHER.

Mrs. Spicher died at her home near Pleasant Gap early Wednesday morning from the effects of dropsy, from which disease she suffered since early last fall. Her age is about fifty-eight years. Funeral will take place Saturday afternoon.

The husband and two children, Boyd Allen and Edna, survive. The deceased was Catharine Stine previous to her marriage, being a daughter of Abraham Stine, deceased. She leaves several brothers and two sisters, the latter being Mrs. Wm. Bilger and Miss Lizzie Stine, of Pleasant Gap.

Semi Annual Clearance Sale of Overcoats and Suits, 1-4 off; Overcoats and Suits, 1-3 off; Overcoats and Suits, 1-2 off;—Montgomery & Co., Clothiers.

FOR RENT—The Dinges Store building is for rent, good location for bakery or general business. H. W. DINGES,
Jan. 22, 1903. Centre Hall, Pa.

THE STAR STORE.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

GEO. O. BENNER - - - PROPRIETOR.

In last week's issue we told you of some things we offer for sale, now we want to tell you what we want for them. Our business has always been conducted on as near cash principle as possible, but now we mean to draw the line. On and after February 1st, nothing will leave this store until paid for. We will buy for cash and sell for cash. When we buy bargains, we mean to sell bargains. We have burned the Ledger and mean to say no; this is best for buyer and seller. Now listen to these prices.

READ CAREFULLY.

Coffee per lb. 10c.
Oil per gallon, 10c.
Fancy prunes, 6 lbs. 25c.
Banner lye 10c.
Caustic soda 10c.
Sugars, price low.
W. H. Barker's chocolate 1b. 35c.
Frishmuth smoking lb. 35c.
Carpet tacks, by bbl. 3c.
Shoe nails, per box 4c.
8-inch mill file 8c.
Wire Cutting pliers 25c.
Brass shoe nails 8c.
Stove Dampers 8c.
Lightning mouse trap 3c.
5-hole tin mouse trap 5c.
Large wire rat trap, catch dozen at a time, 35c.
Nickle tea kettle 50c.
Spring balance platform scale, with scoop, weigh 24 pounds, $1.25.
Mrs. Potts sad irons, set, 90c.
Ice skates, 50c.
Table spoons, Wallace ware, good goods per set, 15 cents.
Teaspoons, same as above, 7c.
Halter chains, heavy, 28c.
Snow shovels 20 cents.
Horse rasps 25 c
American washing machine $2.92.
Enterprise wringer $2.00.
Corn sheller $1.30.
Pump bush $1.75.

Double oil stove, 4 wicks, $1.47.
Standard thermometer 10c.
Webster's Dictionary. 1500 pages, 62c.
10 qt. tin bucket, 2 for 25c.
Alarm clock, Ansonia, 82c.
Uncle Sam clock watch 85c.
Buck saw 50c.
Hand saw 10c.
Oil stove, 4-inch wick 35c.
Good cotton per lb. 10c.
24 Sheets of note paper 5c.
50 good envelopes 5c.
Men's felts and gums $1.90.
Men's gum boots $2.60.
Raw hide buggy whip 42c.
China nest eggs, 2 for 5c.
Muslin from 5c per yard up.
Gloves and mittens, price low.
Ticking from 8c per yard up.
Calico, 5c and 6c per yard.
Outing, 5c per yard up.
Horse blankets, price low.
Turkey red table linen, 20c yd.
White table linen, 25c yd.
Lancaster Gingham 6 1-2c.
Boy's corduroy pants 40c.
Men's corduroy pants $1.50.
Pins, 14 rows per paper, 2c.
Shoe strings, 6 pairs 5c.
Toweling, 3 yards for 10c.
Carpet, nice pattern, 25c yd.
Fancy N. O. Molasses, 12c qt.

We have more and want you to call and see for yourself.

THE STAR.

Weather Report for U. S. Government.

MONTH. January		TEMPERATURE. Maximum	Minimum	PRECIPITATION. Rain	Snow	WIND DIRECTION. North	East	South	West	THE SKY. Clear	Cloudy
Thursday	15	31	22	...	...	-	-	-	*	-	*
Friday	16	40	30	...	...	-	-	-	*	-	*
Saturday	17	41	20	...	...	-	-	-	*	-	*
Sunday	18	18	12	...	...	-	-	-	*	-	*
Monday	19	13	1—	...	...	*	-	-	*	-	*
Tuesday	20	23	15	¾	4	-	-	-	*	-	*
Wednesday	21	39	21	...	...	-	-	-	*	-	*

Thursday, 9 A. M.: Present temperature 30°; coldest last night, 30°; —in. snow; cloudy, west wind.

NOTE.—These observations are taken each day at sun-set. The thermometers are sheltered and correctly indicate the coldest and warmest it has been during the past 24 hours. The figures in the rain column represent rain or snow, in inches, the latter reduced to water.

Rummage Sale.

Now is your time to get Extra Bargains. I have gone over my entire stock and have picked out the remnants, odds and ends, goods that are slightly shelf worn and others that are not exactly up to date. Many of these goods are just in season so if you are interested in extra bargains you can find them at my store.

I first mention a lot of Ladies' and Children's dress shoes and Men's dress and heavy shoes and Ladies' warm lined shoes and slippers, many of them at a great big reduction, for instance, Ladies' shoes that were $1.35, $1.89, $2.18 and $2.68 now 75c, Ladies' shoes as low as 35c. Also a big cut in a lot of Men's and Boys' leather boots.

Lot of Rubbers for Ladies (no large sizes) 10c.
Lot of Children's Rubbers, 15c. Men's Rubbers, 25c to 45c.
Lumberman Gums for men $1.25, worth $1.65.
All my boys' Lumberman Gums 1-4 off. A few boys' rubber boots $1.00 and $1.25.
A few pairs Ladies' felts and rubbers 95c, were $1.35.
Odds and ends in Ladies', Men's and Children's underwear. Men's at 48c were 68c and 75c, 25c were 35c. Ladies' 24c vests at 18c, 48c vests at 35c, 75c union suits at 50c. Lot of Children's 18c vests at 9c.
Lot of Men's and Boys' winter caps were 24c to 48c, your choice 15c.
Lot of Children's silk and eiderdown winter caps were 48c to 75c, your choice 35c.
Lot of Children's wool caps were 24c to 44c, your choice 18c.
A few child's eiderdown coats at 95c were $1.35, 65c were 89c
Lot of Men's wool and Jersey shirts at 35c were 50c, 45c were 75c, 55c were 79c, 59c were 85c.
Lot of Men's working shirts light and dark colors at 17c were 24c, 35c were 48c. Lot of Men's dress shirts your choice 35c were 48c to 60c, 98c shirts 65c.
A few Men's and Boy's suits and storm over-coats all less than cost. I have placed almost the entire stock of Men's and Boy's wool hats in this sale.
Boy's hats as low as 10c and Men's 25c.
Lined Muleskin gloves for Men and Boys at 18c were 24c.
Lot Boy's wool waists at 30c were 45c.
Lot of velvet Ribbons, Laces and Dress Trimmings below cost. Ribbon remnants cheap.
Ladies' Golf Gloves 15c were 25c, 35c were 48c.
Lot of candy on hand since holidays, to close Clear Toys 8c per lb., Taffy 8c per lb., Mixture 5c per lb.
I have a lot more goods to show you that I have not described here.
New lot of those 3c Prunes.

C. W. SWARTZ, Tusseyville, Pa.

Sale Register.

[Parties having their sale bills printed at this office will be given an advertisement under this head free of charge. When posters are not printed here the rate is Fifty Cents in advance.]

Saturday, 1 p. m.—Jan. 24—K. N. Odenkirk, Centre Hall, buggy, stoves, household goods, etc.

Friday—February 20, 1 p. m.—Arthur Lee, one-half mile east of Colyer, one cow, buggies, household goods, etc.

Tuesday 12 o'clock noon—March 10—Joseph Grossman, about ½ mile south of Earlystown, horses, cattle, farm implements, household goods; also ½ acre vacant lot immediately south of Centre Hall borough line, on turnpike; also 9 acres, more or less, timber land on Tussey Mountain adjoining Kerlin homestead.

Wednesday 1 p. m.—March 11—J. S Showers, ¾ mile north of Tusseyville, farm stock and implements.

Friday, 10 a. m—March 13—I. H. Wagner, one mile east of Potters Mills, large farm stock and complete set of farm implements.

Thursday—March 12—Jacob Breon, one and one-half miles south-west of Millheim, farm stock, implements and household goods.

Saturday 1 p. m.—March 14—Harry Decker, 1¼ miles east of Centre Hill, on Dauberman's farm, household goods, etc.

Tuesday—March 17—Samuel Durst, south of Centre Hall.

Wednesday 10 a. m.—March 18—Jacob Shearer, east of Centre Hill, farm stock and implements.

Monday, March 23—M. B. Duck, 2½ miles west of Spring Mills, a large farm stock and farm implements.

Tuesday 9 a. m—March 24—Perry Breon, 2 miles east of Centre Hall. Large sale of farm stock and implements.

Saturday, 1 p. m.—March 28—Mrs. M. A. Bearick, on pike near Spring Mills, live stock, farm implements, household furniture, etc.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements of candidates for political recognition before borough and township caucuses must be accompanied with the cash. The rate is one dollar. All other notices of political character, five cents a line, also cash in advance.

We are authorized to state that Frank Bogdan, of the South precinct, is a candidate for the office of Supervisor of roads of Potter township, subject to the decision of the Democratic caucus of said district.

Semi Annual Clearance Sale of Overcoats and Suits, 1-4 off; Overcoats and Suits, 1-3 off; Overcoats and Suits, 1-2 off;—Montgomery & Co., Clothiers.